

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 700.—VOL. XXVII.

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In Velvet, 10/11, 27/6. Tweed, 12/11, 16/11, 21s.

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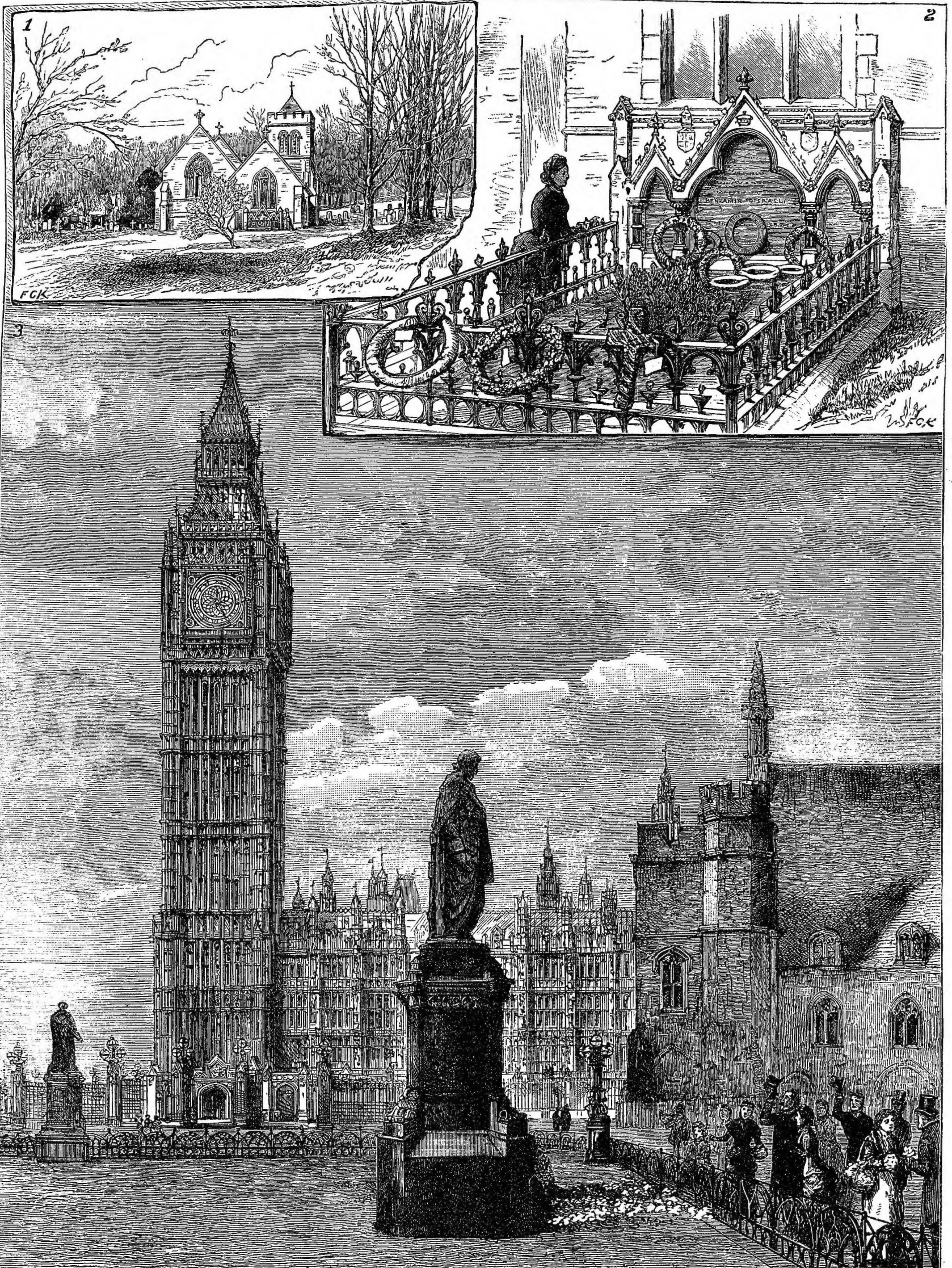
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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 700.—VOL. XXVII.;
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883

WITH EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT [PRICE SIXPENCE
Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny



1. Hughenden Church, Buckinghamshire.—2. Lord Beaconsfield's Grave, Hughenden.—3. The Statue of Lord Beaconsfield at Westminster, Recently Unveiled by Sir Stafford Northcote.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD

Topics of the Week

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—If the Man in the Moon were to come down and glance at our newspapers, he would conclude that Ireland was the most important member of Anglo-Saxondom. Our Parliament is thronged with Irish questions and Irish debates; our judicial reports are full of Irish murders and Irish conspiracies; while from America, except a cyclone or two, we hear of nothing but dynamitists and anti-dynamitists, all, of course, Irish to the backbone. What a satire it is on human nomenclature that the "City of Brotherly Love" should be the scene of such a gathering! That in the metropolis of Quakerdom a meeting should be held, not to decide whether resistance may be under certain circumstances lawful, but to decide whether, with the hope of hastening on the independence of Ireland, it is advisable to sanction plans for massacring and mutilating divers innocent men, women, and children! Edmund Burke once said that an indictment could not be framed against a whole people, but we venture to think that the Irish agitators and their adherents in America are framing a disgraceful indictment against themselves unless they show clearly and unmistakeably that they hold in utter abhorrence all such ways of trying to make Ireland independent. Unfortunately, we have never yet come across a genuine specimen of this sort of indignation from any of the disloyalist party either in Ireland or America. They can pour out vials upon vials of scathing wrath about landlord tyranny and the wickedness of Coercion Acts, but for boycotting, dynamiting, and murdering, which are only different degrees of the same spirit of violence, their expressions of disapproval are of the faintest and most guarded character.

AFFIRMATION AND ITS OPPONENTS.—In the debate on the Affirmation Bill the opponents of the measure have displayed much passion, but it can hardly be said that their arguments have been very effective. We may doubt, for instance, whether many of them really think that they account for the origin of the measure by calling it a Bradlaugh Relief Bill. No doubt, if it becomes law, it will relieve Mr. Bradlaugh; and it is also true that if he had not been elected a member of the House of Commons the question would not have been raised at the present time. The object of the Bill, however, is to settle a principle which may hereafter affect many more important persons than Mr. Bradlaugh; and it is a mere accident that the controversy has been occasioned by the claims of one who has made himself unpopular by his crude way of advocating his peculiar notions. Again, it has been urged that the House of Commons, by passing the Bill, would openly divorce itself from religious influence; but no one has hitherto succeeded in showing how religion can be promoted by the maintenance of an oath which may, and often is, taken by men who regard it as a mere form without serious significance. Parliament will surely show more respect for religion by requiring that the conditions of political activity shall be such as may be complied with by all honest citizens, whatever may be their theological opinions. Religious men will be as influential after the passing of the Affirmation Bill as they are now; and Atheists and Agnostics will not acquire increased authority by being delivered from the necessity of invoking sanctions in which they have ceased to believe. Fortunately, there are many signs that Sir Richard Cross and those who have followed his lead in this matter do not represent the convictions of the most intelligent adherents of the Church of England and the chief Nonconformist communities. There cannot be much danger to religion in a proposal which receives the support of such men as the Dean of St. Paul's and Canon Liddon, and of such bodies as the Baptist Union.

THE LOST MILLIONS.—"There is corn in Egypt" is a proverb, and almost a truism, but that there is gold in Egypt seems well nigh incredible. Funereal gold there must be, of course, and M. Maspero, or any other scholar who "has seen the mystery hid under Pharaoh's pyramid," occasionally unearths a little of this antique treasure. But it is asserted that many millions of fine new modern gold, "the red gold fine," is concealed in the land of Khemi. "For many years past," says a writer in a contemporary, "it has been known that large sums of gold are lying hid in Egypt." A character in one of Balzac's tales has an ointment which, when rubbed on any man's eyes, enables him to behold all hidden precious metals. Now is the time for the proprietor of that patent ointment to realise wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. It is reported that forty millions of gold have in recent times been imported into Egypt. Where is that gold now? The natural answer is, "Muddled away." Much went in diamonds for the harem and for ladies of the Opera. More was spent in building palaces, more still in colossal luncheon parties and dinners, a little on the army, a great deal on fortifications. Most of the forty millions were like *les trente millions de Gladiateur*, in the farce, and only existed in excited fancy. This is the hypothesis of the sceptic. According to more hopeful views, "twenty-eight millions are to be accounted for," having been hidden by interested persons. Short of torturing the Egyptian Government and Egyptian Notables all round (a proceeding against which

the Radicals would almost certainly protest), we see no chance of discovering the lost twenty-eight millions. Perhaps something might be done with the divining-rod.

IRISH DISTRESS.—After the Civil War in the United States, when the future condition of the negro had become a subject of great anxiety, Mr. Carlyle boldly asserted that the creation of the Irishman presented a far more inscrutable problem than the creation of the negro. Possibly the Irishman is sent into the world to prevent the Anglo-Saxon from becoming too comfortable. We are such a laborious, persevering, dollar-hunting race, that if it were not for some stimulus of this sort, we should fall, like overfed hogs in a sty, into a state of apopleptic repletion. Then our Lazarus is not a bit like the patient much-enduring Lazarus who lay at the gate of the rich man in the parable. He is much more aggressive, and he is always making us aware of his existence. And he plays two distinct rôles. There is the distressful rôle, when he holds out his caubeen for a copper; and there is the threatening rôle, when he displays an india-rubber bag stuffed with nitro-glycerine. These thoughts may appear somewhat frivolous, but they are inevitably suggested by the Lords' Debate on Lord Dunraven's motion. In no part of Ireland—Ulster, perhaps, excepted—are the peasantry in a fairly satisfactory condition, but in the West chronic poverty and semi-starvation is their lot. It is to be feared that the difficulty originates chiefly in the people themselves, and therefore it is very hard to solve. A population of more resource and energy would never have been content with trying to grow scanty and precarious harvests on those barren mountain sides. The neighbouring seas are full of fish, and yet they are left to be caught by strangers. We are told, too, now, on competent authority, that the Irish, though a nation of farmers, have no real love for agriculture, and escape from it as soon as they can when they quit Ireland. Altogether, the prospect seems rather hopeless, and the Lords can recommend nothing better than emigration. The worst of assisted emigration is that the people sent out are apt to be rather shiftless and helpless, and already the American journals are complaining of what they politely term "the influx of human refuse." We have a remedy of our own to offer—very simple, yet hard to apply practically. It is that the Irish people, both at home and abroad, should study to be quiet, and mind their own business. A few years of such self-control would work wonders; the capitalist would risk his wealth, work would abound, and the face of the country would be changed beyond recognition.

WHIGS AND RADICALS.—During the last week or two we have heard hardly anything of those dissensions in the Tory party about which Lord Randolph Churchill had so much to say. Whether or not there were serious differences of opinion among Conservatives regarding the relative claims of Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury, the party, as a whole, has evidently decided to maintain the appearance of unity both in counsel and in action. In the Liberal party, on the contrary, there are indications of a growing divergence of conviction between the Radicals and the Whigs. An instance of this was seen in the discussion of the Contagious Diseases Acts; and a spirit of antagonism has been evoked by many other proposals which appeal in a less degree to sentiment and prejudice. It is well known that the Compensation to Tenants Bill will be a compromise between conflicting tendencies represented in the Cabinet; and the same may be said of the Government of London Bill. The latter measure would probably have been already submitted to the House of Commons if Whig and Radical Ministers had been able to agree as to all the principles on which it ought to be based. In regard to foreign policy the manifestations of hostility are even more remarkable. The Radicals have not thought it advisable to embarrass the Government seriously; but most of them condemn the Egyptian campaign more severely now than they ever did; and they are keenly irritated by the determination of Mr. Gladstone to maintain our supremacy in Egypt until the new institutions of that country are thoroughly established. It is not only about particular questions that Whigs and Radicals are at variance; they differ from each other in the temper in which they approach the consideration of almost all subjects of public interest. Mr. Gladstone is powerful enough to prevent bitter disputes; but it remains to be seen whether any other statesman will be able to command the confidence and respect of both sections.

WHAT IS AN USHER?—This question has been settled, in the House of Commons, by Sir William Harcourt, for the information of Mr. M'Coan, and of persons unacquainted with the management of "large establishments." The problem arose thus: the *Bradford Daily Telegraph* said that a tutor in the house of Mr. Monckton, J.P., had been accused of stealing sixpence-worth of his employer's beer, and had been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. A lady, in the *Odyssey*, came to grief "on the evidence of Dionysus," the wine god, and this tutor was convicted on the evidence of the butler. Mr. M'Coan asked a question about this mysterious and uncomfortable transaction. Sir William Harcourt, in his reply, "entered," like Villon, "on matter full of goodly learning." He said the so-called tutor was no tutor but an usher. Now most of us regard an usher as an under-master at school. Mr. Joynes and Mr. Oscar Browning were ushers at Eton, before they took to the wrongs of Ireland, and to general culture, thus vexing

Dr. Hornby. But the tutor who stole the beer was quite another sort of usher, and not a tutor at all. He was "the odd man" in an establishment, and a very odd man he appears to have been. There were "great depredations in the beer cellar," and the odd man said the butler was the depredator. But the butler found the "odd man" larcenously bottling the beer to serve his private ends. The "usher" then bolted "though a hole in the wall," such a hole as exists, we presume, in all large establishments where odd men are kept. He was pursued, and dragged before the bench of British Themis, and, as Sir William said, "these are the facts of this supposed hard case." In future we must never take an odd man for a tutor.

FLOWERS AS POLITICAL BADGES.—A good deal of liveliness and picturesqueness was infused into the old Parliamentary elections by the bands of music, the banners, and the "favours." But without doubt these outward emblems induced fisticuffs and rioting. Your political enemy necessarily becomes visible to the naked eye when he wears a blue or a yellow cockade, and consequently great becomes the temptation to heave half a brick at him. As an indication of personal regard for the late Lord Beaconsfield it was rather a graceful tribute than otherwise to wear his favourite flower on the year-return of his death, but it would be a thousand pities if the innocent primrose were to become degraded into a mere political badge. The bitterness of French politics has been certainly aggravated by Bourbon lilies and Bonapartist violets. These remarks are induced by a suggestion which has been made to the effect that the Liberals should on the First of May trick themselves out with May blossoms in honour of their "glorious" victory in 1880. Possibly the suggestion is the device of an enemy, who wants to make the Liberals ridiculous, and chooses May Day because he considers the party generally "an awful set of sweeps." However this may be, let us, if we please, make flowers the language of love, but not of politics.

FRANCE AND HER NEIGHBOURS.—It is said that an attempt is being made by Germany to include Russia and Spain in the alliance, or understanding, which has been established between herself, on the one hand, and Austria and Italy on the other. This movement is watched with jealousy by Frenchmen of all classes and parties, and many of them angrily resent it. They would do well, however, to consider whether there is nothing in the present position of their country and in its recent foreign policy, to justify the elaborate precautions of the leading Continental States, and of Germany in particular. For some years after the Franco-German war France devoted herself exclusively to the settlement of domestic difficulties, but lately she has manifested extraordinary activity in many different parts of the world. In Tunis, on the Congo, in Madagascar, in China—in almost every region, in short, where she can act without much risk of coming into direct collision with a great European Power—she has asserted claims which have either led to war, or are likely to lead to it. Now, the history of many centuries proves that France is essentially a warlike nation, and her neighbours are not to blame for fearing that in some unforeseen way they may suffer from her aggressive temper, if it is once fairly aroused. It must be remembered, too, that there are formidable elements of danger in the unstable condition of French political parties. The present Ministry succeeds fairly well, but it is surrounded by several hostile factions, the triumph of any of which would be regarded by the rest of Europe as a serious menace to peace. On the whole, if Frenchmen sincerely wish to prevent such combinations as are now being formed, they must begin by trying to be more united at home and by moderating their ambition abroad. France is so brilliant and so great a nation that she will always be universally respected as long as her aims are believed to be just and pacific.

ENGLAND AND NEW GUINEA.—Some curious and interesting questions are likely to be raised by the action of Queensland in New Guinea. It can hardly be doubted that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues dislike the proposed annexation. Again and again they have maintained that the Empire is already large enough, and several of them are known to be of opinion that it is far too large, and that the aim of England ought to be to diminish her vast responsibilities. On the other hand, it is one of their fundamental principles that the mother country should interfere with the Colonies as little as possible. Indeed, this may be said to be one of the fundamental principles of the leading men of all political parties in England. We know what came of fussy intervention in America; and the recollection of that bitter "lesson" will never fade from English memories. Now, whatever we may think of the policy of annexing a portion of New Guinea, it is certain that it commands enthusiastic approval in Queensland—and not only in Queensland, but in the whole of Australia. Circumstances have, therefore, prepared for the British Government a formidable dilemma. Which alternative will they decide to adopt? Will they refuse to extend the Empire, and thereby offend the Colonists; or will they let the Colonists have their way, and thereby do violence to some of their own strongest convictions? The chances are that annexation will seem to them the safest course; for if we thwart the will of the Australians in matters which they think of high importance, we cannot tell how quickly they may begin to

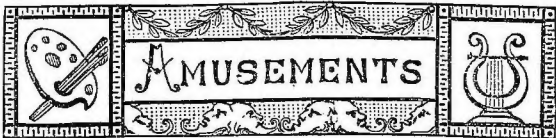
doubt the advantage of continued connection with us. The offspring of John Bull are rapidly reaching maturity, and we may be sure that they will be less and less inclined to adapt their policy to his whims and fancies.

VIENNA BAKERS ON STRIKE.—The bakers of Vienna assert that their wages are too low, that their food and lodging are insufficient and unwholesome, and that they work unduly long hours—from fourteen to eighteen per day. These are the kind of revelations which prevent one from wondering at the existence of Socialist clubs. Ought there to be joy when a man is born into the world, if, after growing up, he is to be doomed to such unwholesome slavery as this? That the men had good grounds for their complaint is proved by the fact that the masters have since agreed to that portion of their demands which referred to wages, food, and lodging. But they declared that they could not lessen the number of hours worked unless they engaged more men, which would raise the price of bread one-half. The reason for this is that "the Vienna public requires fresh rolls three times a day." We should like to have a serious talk with this besotted Vienna public. Is it aware that by devouring this newly-made bread it is laying up for itself an abundant store of dyspepsia in time to come? There is a fashion just now for sumptuary edicts. The Princess of Wales took up the cause of the blue-rock. The Queen has thrown her ægis over the lamb. (We are by no means sure, by the way, that Her Majesty has been economically right in so doing. Skilled opinion seems to take the opposite view.) But it could do no possible harm if the Emperor of Austria-Hungary were to announce that he will eat no bread until it has been baked twenty-four hours. Perhaps, having a regard for his "Minister of the Interior," he already personally follows this wholesome practice; but if he were to make the statement publicly he might influence fashion, and thereby relieve the labours of the poor over-taxed bakers.

THE LITTLE SCOTCH PIG.—The Scotch are, like the Americans, a people impatient of criticism. You may praise haddocks, and haggis, and Robbie Burns, and Professor Donaldson, and yet the Scotch are not, or at all events the *Scotsman* is not, happy. There is a Scotch Universities Bill before the world which some "cockney scribe" in the *Times* has had the insolence to pretend to understand, and this pretension irritates the *Scotsman* beyond endurance. Never may we be so "left to ourselves" as to pretend to understand Scotch business in which the Free Kirk, the Auld Kirk, the United Presbyterians (so called because they have separated from the other Presbyterians), and Scotch education generally are agreeably mixed up. But the fury of the Edinburgh local print has been caused less by cockney arrogance in general than by a brief apologue in the *Times*. That august periodical permitted itself a small joke, of which we may offer a variant. There is a child's game, or rather a baby's game, in which mention is made of "a little pig who went to market," of "a little pig who stayed at home," of "a little pig which got milk and bread," and of "a little pig which got none," being wholly cut off from domestic joys, from the excitements of the crowded mart, and from the wholesome delights of milk and bread. This outcast pig, according to legend, made a terrible noise, loudly and shrilly demanding reforms. To the reforming and indigent pig, or to a pig even more unhappy, the *Times* seems to have compared a distinguished Scotch University reformer. While this reformer was still not a Professor, he filled the air with his clamour. But he has lately become a Professor. The deserving (and learned) pig has got milk and bread, and now (the *Times* thinks) he is satisfied and silent. Of this nature was the little, pardonable, infrequent joke of the *Times*, which has given such offence to the serious and unplaced in Edinburgh. The *Times* must be more careful.

ENGLISH CHURCHES ON THE CONTINENT.—A discussion is just now going on concerning the English church at Monaco. The Bishop of Gibraltar refuses to countenance its erection, because he considers that it lends a fictitious air of respectability to a place which, on account of its gambling tables, is "a nest of temptation and vice." Mr. Wight, on the other hand, the Resident Chaplain at Monaco, stands up stoutly for the little church, pointing out that it cannot aggravate the gambling propensities of those who resort to Monte Carlo, while it certainly exercises a restraining and elevating influence on the English society there. On the whole, our sympathies are with Mr. Wight rather than with the Bishop. Carried out to its logical absurdity, the opinion of the latter seems to be that a church and its pastor are unsuitable for a place where iniquity abounds. Surely this contradicts the teaching of the Founder of Christianity, who said, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." And how can sinners hear, unless a preacher is sent to them? But leaving this controversial matter aside, we venture to call attention to a Continental City of the first magnitude, much resorted to by Englishmen and Americans, and where yet, curiously enough, there is no English Church. The city is Berlin. The Crown Princess of Germany has long desired to erect such a building, and an influential Committee has now been formed for the purpose. We give further particulars on the subject in another paragraph.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA DOUBLE-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, containing PORTRAITS of the MEMBERS of the INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.



INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS

IN WATER-COLOURS,

PICCADILLY, W.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION will OPEN in their NEW GALLERIES on MONDAY, April 30th. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SPRING-EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH and Continental Pictures, including J. E. Millais, R.A.'s new Picture, "Olivina," is now open at Arthur Tooth and Sons' Gallery, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre.—Admission One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE TUNWORTH EXHIBITION is now OPEN. "Full of fire and zealous faculty, breaking its way through all conventionalism to such truth as it can conceive."—*RUSKIN*. THE TUNWORTH EXHIBITION ART GALLERIES, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street, W. Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity."—*The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRORUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily to 6. One Shilling.

SAVOY HOUSE, 115, STRAND. NOW ON VIEW. "HIS ONLY FRIEND." Painted by BRITON RIVIERE, R.A. Engraved by LOUIS STEELE. "THE NIGHT WATCH." "J. E. MILLAIS." "S. COUSINS." "POMONA." "SIR F. LEIGHTON." "G. H. EVERY." Artists' Proofs of Above nearly all gone. Prints of the Above, 21s. each; NIGHTWATCH, 42s.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 14. SHOW OPEN May 20, 28, 30, 31, JUNE 1. Price Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Office, Bedford Street, N.—By Order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager, Agricultural Hall Co., Limited.

LYCEUM.—Last Twenty-nine Nights of "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."—Mr. Irving, in accordance with his promise to produce in succession each of the plays in which the Lyceum Company will appear in America, begs to announce the last nights of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, and the last appearances of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Company previous to their absence of ten months from London. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING at 8 o'clock. Benedick, Mr. Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES (last two), MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, Saturdays, May 19th and 26th. On the evenings of May 12, 19, and 26 THE BELLS will be performed. Matbias, Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open to 5.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. Newly and Beautifully Decorated. The World-Famed. MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY In addition to the New and Magnificent Musical Entertainment of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, the RENOWNED PAUL M. A. NETTI and his unrivalled Company of Artists (Last Two Weeks) will appear at EVERY DAY and NIGHT PERFORMANCE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT (Managers: Messrs. ALFRED REED and CORNEY GRAIN, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE.—THE MOUNTAIN HERESS, a New First Part by Gilbert A. Beckett, Music by Lionel Benson; and a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled OUR MESS. MORNING PERFORMANCES every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three; EVENINGS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission 1s. and 2s. Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL.—At every Entertainment until further notice Mr. MASKELYNE will perform the CABINET MYSTERIES of the celebrated Davenport Brothers, clearly showing how the whole of the seemingly impossible feats are accomplished. For further particulars see daily papers.

MISS ANNIE MATTHEWS begs to announce that her ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the BRIXTON HALL, Acre Lane, Brixton, on THURSDAY Evening, May 3. Artists—Miss Agnes Larkcom, Miss Annie Matthews, Miss Lizzie Evans, Miss Edith Daniel, and Miss Marian McKenzie. Mr. Arthur Thompson, Mr. W. Reid, Mr. H. Horscroft, and Mr. Franklin Clive. Solo Flute, Mr. C. Spencer West. Conductor, Mr. Turle Lee. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages at 10.15. A limited number of reserved stalls, 5s.; reserved seats, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Cox, hall keeper, Brixton Hall; Mr. Dunkley, Music Warehouse, Acre Lane; Mr. Howe, Confectioner, The Pavement, Brixton Rise; Mr. Clark, 8, Manor View, Shepherd's Lane, Brixton; Mr. Fordham, Stationer, Denmark Hill; Mr. Morris, Bookseller, Camberwell Park; and of Miss Annie Matthews, Goring House, Hayter Road, Brixton.

SEÑOR SARASATE'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE in LONDON THIS SEASON will take place at his THIRD and LAST CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, May 4, at three o'clock.—Tickets, 7s. 6d., 7s., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., at the usual Agents, and at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

BRIGHTON. Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool Street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all trains between London and Brighton. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton, Every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge. Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, From Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction. Pullman Drawing Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations On the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE. VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN. Weekday Tidal Special Express Service, 1st and 2nd Class. Night Service, Weekdays and Sundays, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 10s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 39s., 30s. Powerful Public Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By Order), J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

A HANDSOME PRESENT AS WELL AS A USEFUL WORK OF REFERENCE WILL BE FOUND IN THE LAST NEW VOLUME OF "THE GRAPHIC," This Volume is handsomely bound in blue cloth, gilt letters, and gilt edges; it contains over 500 Engravings by the Best Artists, illustrating all the current events of the period, including the Egyptian Campaign, Portraits of Eminent Persons, numerous Original Drawings, and Copies of Celebrated Paintings. Also the Extra Summer and Christmas Coloured Numbers, and a complete Three-Volume Novel, by James Kayn, entitled "Kit-A-Memory," illustrated by Arthur Hopkins. Now Ready, price 20s., of all Booksellers, or direct by rail from the office on receipt of P.O.O. for 21s. 190, STRAND, LONDON.

NOW OPEN, THE GRAPHIC EXHIBITION OF ANIMAL PAINTINGS 168, NEW BOND STREET.

The recent EXHIBITION of "TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY" by the leading BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS at THE GRAPHIC GALLERY was attended with such success that another Pictorial Collection has been organised, namely—

AN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANIMAL PAINTERS.

Each Artist has chosen his own subject, and has told his story in as simple and as characteristic a manner as possible. The names of the following well-known Artists are among the Contributors:—

A. DE NEUVILLE. PAUL MEYERHEIM. MADAME RONNER. CHARLES GREEN. H. W. B. DAVIS, R.A. J. MCWHIRTER, A.R.A. Mrs. BUTLER. HEINRICH ZUGEL. CATON WOODVILLE. JOHN CHARLTON. LUIGI CHIALIVA. C. STEFFECK. C. RUD-HUBER. JULES GELIBERT. HEYWOOD HARDY. HERMAN LEON. ADRIEN MARIE. J. R. GOUBIE. EDWIN DOUGLAS. HORATIO H. COULDERY. ALFRED W. STRUTT. W. WEEKES. A. W. COOPER. GEORGE A. HOLMES. SAMUEL CARTER. CH. KRONER. GASTON GELIBERT. LEON BAILLOT. R. BEAVIS. PERCY MACQUOID. S. E. WALLER. J. C. DOLLMAN. E. K. JOHNSON. BASIL BRADLEY. J. MAXIME CLAUDE. OTTO WEBER.

In addition to the above Collection, the Exhibition contains a large quantity of Oil Pictures, Water Colour Drawings, and Black and White Drawings by J. E. Millais, R.A., P. Calderon, R.A., G. Storey, A.R.A., H. Woods, A.R.A., H. Herkomer, A.R.A., and others.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING, INCLUDING CATALOGUE. 168, NEW BOND STREET.

NOTE.—In consequence of the numerous inquiries made at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that APPLICATIONS for ADVERTISEMENTS to be printed upon Sheets entitled INTERLEAFS or LEAFLETS, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of THE GRAPHIC, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.



SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF LORD BEACONSFIELD'S DEATH

LORD BEACONSFIELD, who has now been two years dead, is evidently not forgotten by his countrymen. Some one had suggested that as the primrose was the favourite flower of the late statesman, it would be a fitting tribute to his memory to wear these flowers on his death-day. The idea was so acceptable to the popular fancy that on the 19th inst. primroses were worn and carried by half the population. We should be sorry to see flowers adopted as political badges, nor, indeed, does the wealth of the primroses on Thursday week necessarily indicate that those who wore them approved of all Lord Beaconsfield's sayings and doings as a statesman; but the spontaneous nature of the tribute shows that he held a far warmer and more enduring place in public regard than many wise men among his opponents ever imagined.

The chief ceremony of the day, as far as London was concerned, was the unveiling of the statue in Parliament Square by Sir Stafford Northcote. The site chosen for the statue is in the enclosure where the late Earl of Derby's memorial stands facing the Houses of Parliament, Lord Beaconsfield's figure looking towards the Abbey.

When the cord was pulled by Sir Stafford Northcote, and the crimson covering fell away disclosing the statue, enthusiastic cheers were raised by the spectators, all of whom, with scarcely an exception, wore the popular floral emblem.

Excellent speeches followed by Sir Stafford Northcote, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

The statue, which has been produced from a portrait bust, for which Lord Beaconsfield sat to Signor Kaggi only a short time before his fatal illness, is of bronze. It represents Lord Beaconsfield with head bent slightly downward. The figure is draped in a peer's robes, which are gathered in the left hand so as to show a diplomatic dress and the hilt of a sword. In the right hand is a rolled paper. Near the top of the pedestal the word "Beaconsfield" is cut into the stone in gilded letters. On the other side is this inscription:—"Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G. 1804—1881."

The bronze figure was cast by Messrs. H. Young and Co., of Pimlico. The pedestal of red Peterhead granite, which was designed by the sculptor with special attention to the general effect of outline and proportion, weighs about twenty-five tons. It was from the works of Messrs. Macdonald, Field, and Co., of the Aberdeen Granite Works.

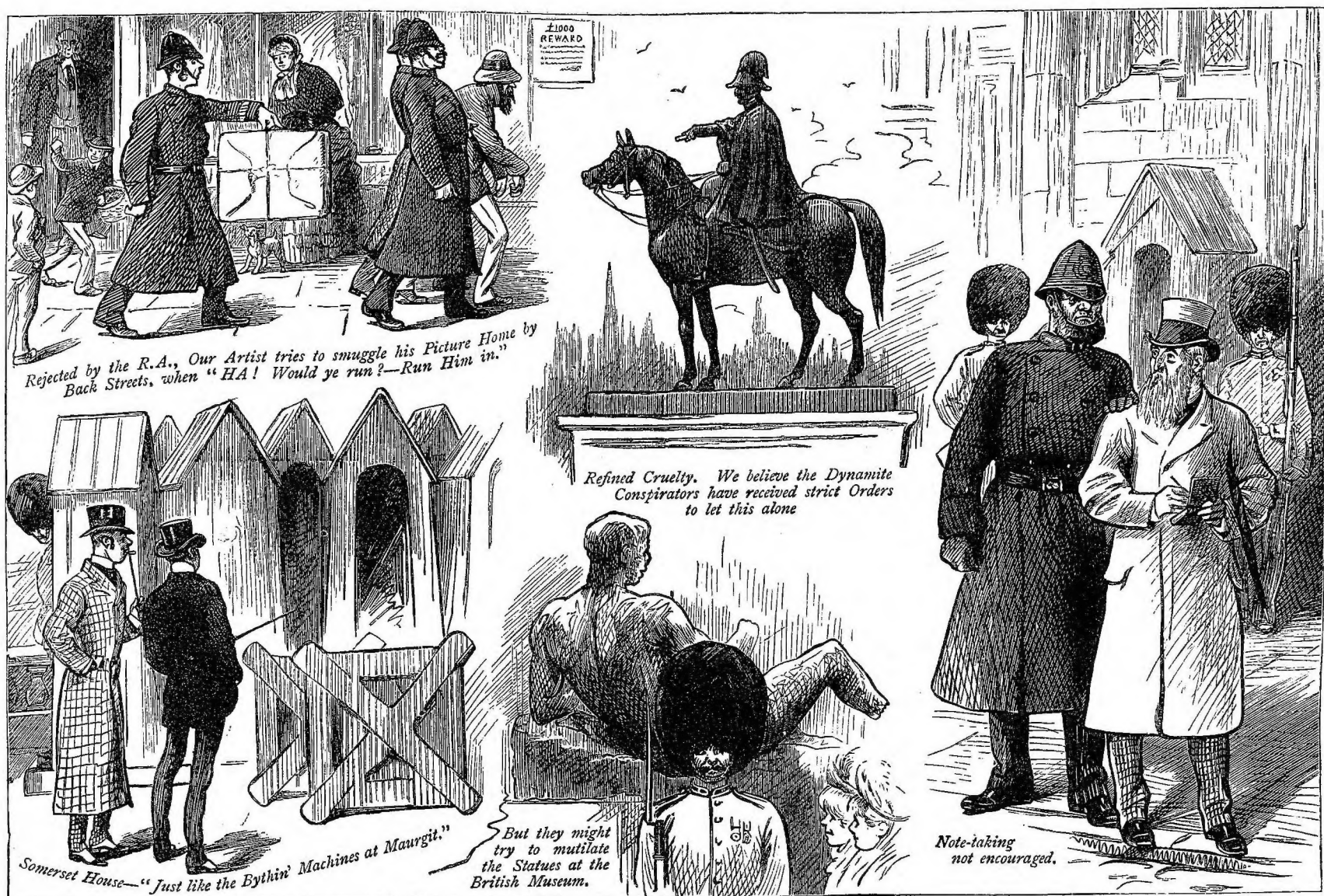
When the statue was unveiled there appeared, resting against the pedestal, a massive wreath of primroses, on which the words "Peace with Honour" were wrought with violets. This wreath, encircling a device of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, had been there placed on behalf of the Hon. E. R. Bellios, of Hong Kong, by Mrs. Willis, the lady who performed the ceremony of casting the statue on December 23rd last.

A handsome wreath, from the same giver, was deposited at the same time in Lord Beaconsfield's vacant stall in Hughenden Church, the component flowers being rare white orchids mingled with pale pink roses, surrounding the Greek letters, significant of eternity, "A. E. I.," in forget-me-nots.

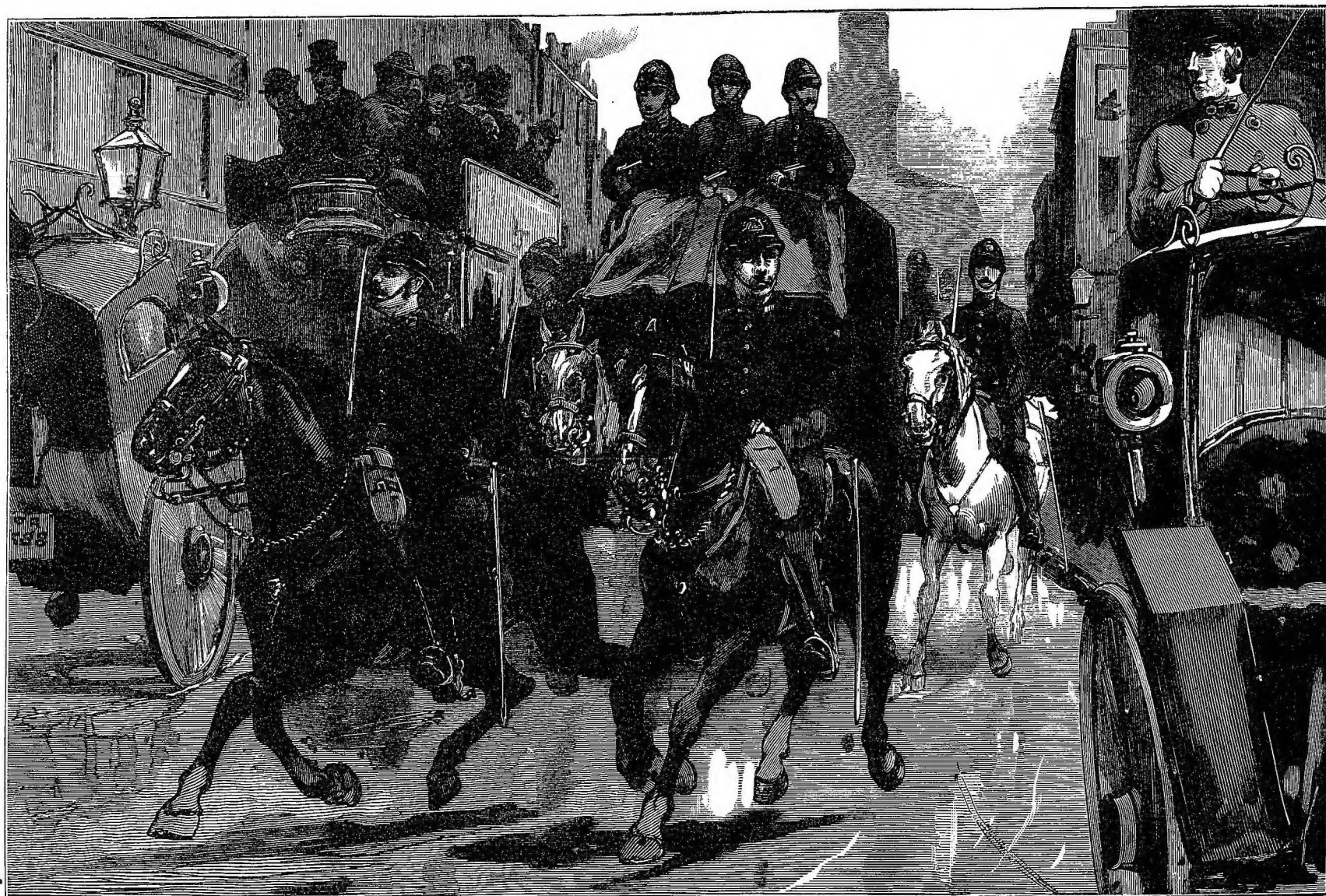
A number of other wreaths, from various parts of the country, were also sent to Hughenden. Two of these were from the Queen, brought by a special messenger, and respectively composed of primroses and white immortelles. The children at Hughenden Vicarage sent a wreath made by themselves. These tributes were arranged on the grave, excepting the Queen's immortal wreath, which was placed for the day immediately beneath the monument erected by Her Majesty in the church.

SENTRIES GUARDING PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN LONDON

THE doings of the dynamite plotters have added to the labours and anxieties not only of the police but also of Her Majesty's Household Brigade, who, since the end of March, have had to mount sentry before several public buildings hitherto not thus protected. The Houses of Parliament and the General Post Office are still exclusively guarded by the police; but at Somerset House a new guard has been established, consisting of a subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and twelve privates; at the Royal Courts of Justice there are two non-commissioned officers and fifteen privates; there are sentinels at the Admiralty Wall, the Treasury Garden, Downing Street Stairs, the west front of the Foreign Office, the Whitehall end of Charles Street, the Education



SENTRIES AT THE LONDON PUBLIC BUILDINGS



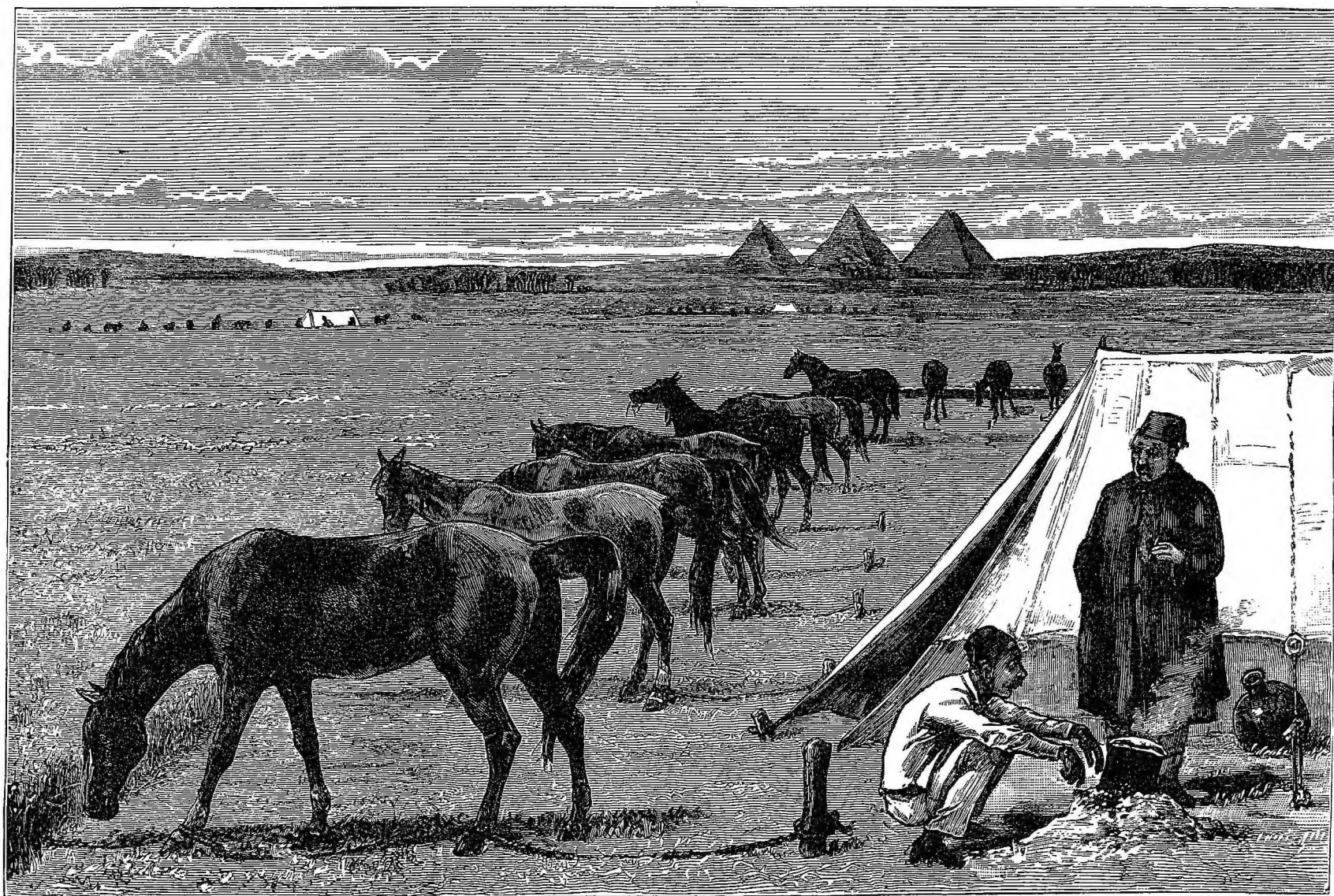
THE FENIAN PRISONERS BEING ESCORTED FROM BOW STREET POLICE STATION TO MILLBANK PRISON

THE DYNAMITE PLOT



1. A Prairie "Schooner" in a Squall.—2. Buffalo Soldiers.—3. A Colony of "Dug Outs."—4. A Tooth-pick.—5. A Passing Shot.—6. A Gentleman of Arizona.—7. Twenty Oranges for Two "Bits."—8. Cow-Boys Amusing Themselves.—9. Sublime Nature Imposed Upon.—10. A Sequestered Nook in the Desert.

ACROSS THE PLAINS TO CALIFORNIA BY THE NEW ROUTE



CAVALRY HORSES AT GRASS, CAIRO

Department, the Treasury, the Paymaster-General's Office, the Spring Gardens side of the Admiralty, and the Admiralty Terrace. Additional guards have been posted at Buckingham Palace, Marlborough House, the National Gallery, and at several other places.

That such precautions should be necessary is, indeed, deplorable, but that the Guards should be called upon to do the duty is quite natural; and in accordance with their earlier traditions when they were constantly called upon to perform work which usually nowadays is allotted to the police.

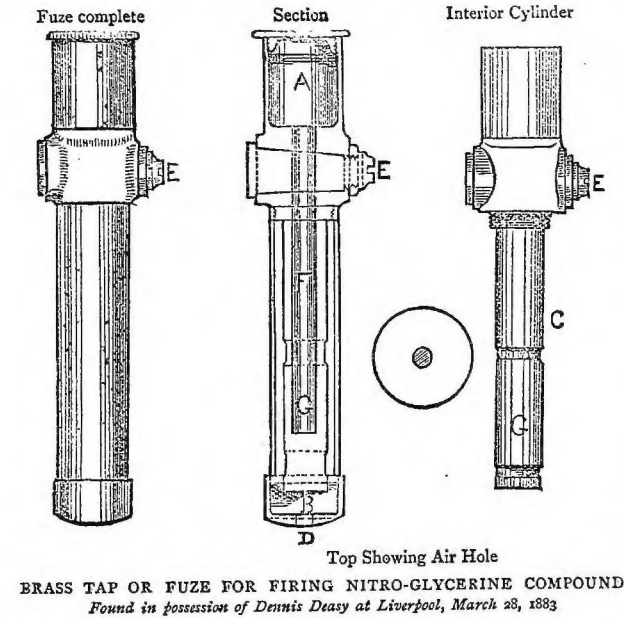
Our artist has taken a comic view of the general situation. His sketches are self-explanatory.

DYNAMITE PRISONERS AND DETECTIVES

Exciting events nowadays follow each other so rapidly that we may venture here to recapitulate a few apparently familiar facts concerning which the memory is nevertheless apt to become confused, owing to the number of the various conspiracies, attempts, and detections.

Concerning the explosion at the Local Government Board Office at Westminster on the 16th of March, and the attempt made on the same day to blow up the premises of the *Times* newspaper, nothing further has been discovered, or at least hitherto put forward in evidence.

On March 28th the Liverpool police, who had for some time been carefully watching the arrivals of the Cork steamers, arrested a man named Dennis Deasy as he was leaving one of these vessels followed by a porter carrying a heavy box. On Deasy, an ex-railway employé, was found a letter which caused the apprehension of one Patrick Flannigan, a porter on the London and North Western Railway. Deasy's box contained two infernal machines and a quantity of explosive material; while at Flannigan's lodgings various compromising objects were found. A few hours after this



several important arrests were made at Cork, where several persons, one of whom described himself as an American newspaper correspondent, were taken into custody and charged with illegal conspiracy.

Next comes what may be called the Birmingham plot, revealed on the 4th April. The police had been for some time watching the premises of one Albert G. Whitehead, in Ledsam Street, Birmingham. He professed to be a painter and paperhanger, but was really a maker of nitro-glycerine. A man, giving the name of William Joseph Norman, went to London from Whitehead's shop with a large box in his possession. He was arrested shortly after midnight at a private hotel in Southampton Street, Strand, and the box was found to contain nitro-glycerine. His real name is Lynch; he describes himself as a coach-painter in New York, and he has since turned approver. Later in the day, at 17, Nelson Square, Blackfriars, there were arrested Thomas Gallagher, physician, who called himself Fletcher, and Henry Hayward Wilson. In the portmanteau of the latter was found a quantity of nitro-glycerine in two india-rubber fishing stockings. At the American Reading Rooms in the Strand was arrested John O'Connor, a compositor, *alias* Henry Dalton. Next Bernard Gallagher, brother of the above-mentioned prisoner of that name, an iron-moulder by trade, was arrested at Glasgow, on suspicion of having tried to blow up the Canal Viaduct over the Fossil Road. A. G. Whitehead was arrested in Birmingham shortly after Norman's capture, and a few days later two additions were made to this batch of prisoners by the arrest of James Curtin, alleged to be the writer of a letter found on Gallagher; and W. Ansbrough, who is said to have been visited by Gallagher, while staying at Savage's Hotel, Waterloo Road.

Next we turn to our portraits of the officers of justice, noting their several exploits in these remarkable discoveries.

Chief Superintendent Williamson organised the whole business.

Chief Superintendent George Williams, of the Liverpool Detective Police, managed the capture of Deasy and Flannigan.

Chief Constable Farndale, of the Birmingham Police, managed the whole affair in Birmingham.

Inspector Dowdell, of the Criminal Investigation Department, effected the seizure at Nelson Square, and took Wilson.

Inspector Adam Mackie arrested Norman.

Inspector Littlechild, C.I.D., arrested Gallagher, O'Connor, and Ansbrough.

Sergeant Price, of the Birmingham Detective Police, discovered Whitehead's manufactory.

Chief Inspector Black, of the Birmingham Detective Police, arrested Whitehead.

Inspector Langrish arrested Norman and Bernard Gallagher. Norman made a statement to him.

Detective Sergeant F. Froest took the explosive stuff found on O'Connor to Woolwich.

Inspector Thomas Roots conducted the seizure at Nelson Square.

At Millbank, where the prisoners were removed under escort, as shown in our engraving, there is now a guard of fourteen soldiers and an officer, besides extra police round the outside walls, and a Thames Police galley to keep watch upon the river.

ACROSS THE PLAINS TO CALIFORNIA

Our illustrations are from sketches by Mr. Henry M. Robertson, who writes:—"They were taken on the southern route across the United States to California. It has only recently been opened out, and consequently passes through a comparatively new country, and is exceedingly pleasant during the winter months. Indeed, those who preferred the old route when I came across were snowed up for two days in the mountain passes, while I had the most delightful summer weather all the way from Kansas City. The sketches represent first the 'Prairie Schooner'—a name applied to the covered waggons used in traversing the plains—in a squall. No. 2 is a group of

'buffalo' soldiers—a name given by the Indians to the negro soldiers on account of their black faces and woolly hair. This regiment is out there fighting with the redskins at the present time. Next we have a colony of 'dug-outs.' These are houses dug out of the earth, the roof only being made of wood, and are mainly seen in Southern California. 'A Passing Shot' is a scene on the plains of New Mexico, and depicts passengers trying their skill with their six-shooters at some passing object. No. 6 is a portrait of an 'Arizona Gent.' Everybody in that district carries at least one revolver or knife, and many expose a whole arsenal to view, as this worthy who sat in front of me for many miles. One of these weapons was a 'toothpick'—literally so, and worse besides. 'Twenty Oranges for Two Bits' was a sketch in Los Angeles, Southern California. The expression 'two bits' is a Californianism, and means twenty-five cents—about an English shilling. The Arizona 'Cow-Boys' are well-known characters. The term is applied to the men who tend the vast herds of cattle upon the plains. One of their favourite amusements is to ride at full gallop and aim with their revolvers at the insulators upon the telegraph wires, neatly picking them off regardless of the damage effected. The Transatlantic advertising mania is carried even to the stones of the plains, as portrayed in No. 9; while, last of all, we have a nook in the desert sketched while passing through ninety miles of what is called the "Great American Desert."

CAIRO—CAVALRY HORSES AT GRASS

"FOR some months in the year," writes Captain G. D. Giles, of the Egyptian Gendarmerie, "it is the custom in Egypt to turn the horses out to grass as in England. The grass is not meadow grass, but a rich sort of clover, called bersim in Egypt, and lucerne in India. The horses are not turned loose, but are picketed by the feet, the head being left free, in a line along the side of the field, or patch of grass, and, as they eat what herbage they can reach, are advanced day by day further into the field. This system is very economical, as it saves any labour in cutting grass, or waste by its being trodden down. So necessary is it thought to send horses out to grass in this way that most of the Artillery and Cavalry horses are sent away for some months every year, leaving the regiments unhorsed, a few men only being sent with them. Numbers of encampments of this kind may be seen dotted about the fertile land which lies between the Pyramids and the Nile."

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS: TOUCHING DAY

As this Society, which is making such a stir in the artistic world, has been launched in its new form by Royalty, we take this opportunity of presenting our readers with a Portrait Group of the Members, drawn by one of themselves at their New Galleries in Piccadilly.

We cannot do better, in explaining the objects of their new departure, than quote the Address presented to the Prince of Wales at the opening:—

"ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

"MAY it please your Royal Highness,—We, the President, the Council, and Members of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours are convinced from the ever-increasing popularity of the peculiarly English Art of Water-Colour Painting, that the time has now arrived for endeavouring to establish under one roof a thoroughly representative *open* Exhibition worthy of this country.

"The numbers of persons in England practising this delightful Art as a source of profit and pleasure (or both combined) is very large, and includes representatives from every rank of society.

"It is well known that our beloved Queen and the ever-respected

"This building, which your Royal Highness has graciously consented to open, has been erected at a cost of nearly Fifty Thousand Pounds, the amount having been raised entirely by the Members of the Institute and their friends, without any appeal to the public.

"May it please your Royal Highness, there is one feature connected with our new departure to-day which we venture to hope, with some degree of confidence, will meet with your approval, the establishment of our *Free Schools*.

"We do not wish to convey the impression that they will be open to all, however inexperienced. We desire rather to follow the lines so admirably laid down by your Royal Highness in the regulations of the Royal College of Music, and train only those likely hereafter to distinguish themselves in the profession.

"Free instruction by the Members will also include drawing in Black and White for the purposes of illustration.

"The rapidly increasing appreciation of the work of English artists abroad has been greatly enhanced by the publication of our illustrated books and periodicals, and the careful artistic training involved in the necessary working in Water-Colour or Black and White has been invaluable to the artists themselves.

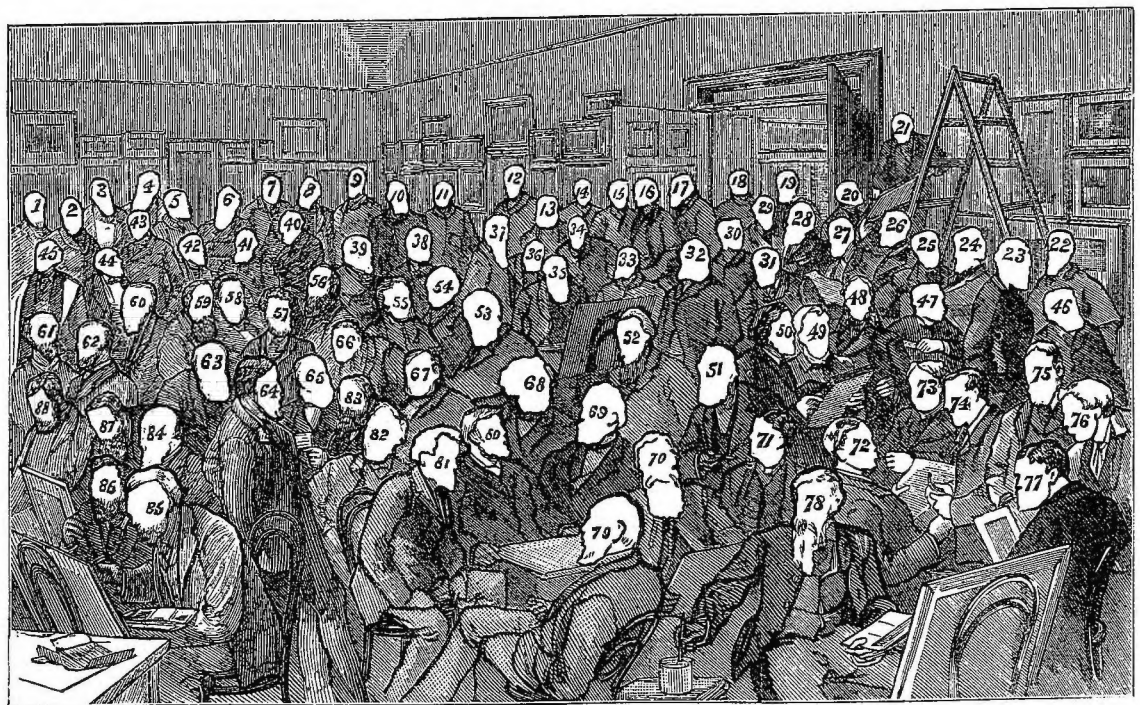
"Although this building is mainly devoted to the Art of Painting, we have not been unmindful of the sister Art of Music, for we believe we have added to the comfort and convenience of the public and the musical profession by erecting this Concert Room, which we trust your Royal Highness will consent to name 'The Prince's Hall.'"

It has long been felt by the public, and those interested in Art, that it was high time that English Water-Colour Artists should have one central home in London, where all the best works in that medium may be seen together; and the first step in that direction has been taken by the Institute building these fine Galleries and declaring them open to all artists. The response has been remarkable; for, although we are obliged to go to press before viewing the pictures, yet we hear that this is the finest Exhibition of Water-Colours ever brought together under one roof.

The Institute has taken a very bold step, and a costly one, but they may be assured that if they only keep up the present enthusiasm shown, in the first place, by working hard for the Exhibition themselves; secondly, in being liberal to exhibitors, non-members; thirdly, in making the free schools thoroughly efficient, the public will not be slow to show their appreciation of their efforts by visiting their Galleries and purchasing the works on their walls; and it will be considered as much the right and proper thing to visit the Water-Colour Exhibition on one side of Piccadilly as it is to visit the works in oil at the Royal Academy opposite.

THE CORONATION OF KING KALAKAUA

KING KALAKAUA, of the Hawaiian Islands, was crowned on the 12th of February at Honolulu, the capital of the kingdom. Kalakaua became King nine years ago, and is the first of the Kings of Hawaii who has been crowned. Invitations to attend the ceremony were sent to several thousand persons abroad, but the only representative from any foreign country was His Excellency Sugi Michionogochi, Envoy from Japan, and suite. The Coronation took place in a small pavilion erected in the front of the King's Palace. The official guests were placed on the verandah of the Palace, and other guests in a large pavilion facing the Palace. The Royal Party was surrounded by *kahili* bearers (emblems of Royalty made of the feathers of brightly-plumaged birds), and advanced from the Palace to the small pavilion accompanied by the Chancellor, who administered the Oath, and the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, of the English Church, who offered prayer. The



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|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. John Sherrin | 17. Carl Werner | 32. J. Wolf | 48. John Tenniel | 64. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A. | 75. Frank Walton |
| 2. C. Vacher | 18. T. Walter Wilson | 33. J. W. Waterhouse | 49. G. Clausen | 65. John Absolon, A.R.A. | 76. Colin Hunter |
| 3. C. R. Aston | 19. C. J. Lewis | 34. Alfred Parsons | 50. J. Aumonier | 66. William Simpson | 77. R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A. |
| 4. Henry Pileau | 20. Walter Crane | 35. W. L. Thomas | 51. H. Mole | 67. James Orrock | 78. Edwin Hayes, R.H.A. |
| 5. George S. Elgood | 21. F. G. Cotman | 36. Robert Carrick | 52. Thomas Collier | 68. W. L. Leitch, Vice-President | 79. James D. Linton |
| 6. P. Mitchell | 22. Randolph Caldecott | 37. Harry Johnson | 53. James Fahey | 69. Louis Haghe, President | 80. E. J. Gregory, A.R.A. |
| 7. Edmund G. Warren | 23. Keeley Halswelle | 38. L. J. Wood | 54. J. Mogford | 70. E. M. Wimperis | 81. C. Green |
| 8. Henry B. Roberts | 24. Joseph Knight | 39. Edward H. Corbould | 55. Walter W. May | 71. Seymour Lucas | 82. J. Macwhirter, A.R.A. |
| 9. J. I. Richardson | 25. F. W. W. Topham | 40. W. K. Keeling | 56. Guido R. Bach | 72. G. H. Boughton, A.R.A. | 83. H. F. Phillips, Secretary |
| 10. Thomas R. Macquoid | 26. Edward H. Fahey | 41. J. G. Philip | 57. Harry Hine | 73. Mark Fisher | 84. John Syer |
| 11. Arthur Stocks | 27. Percy Macquoid | 42. John White | 58. Towneley Green | 74. A. C. Gow, A.R.A. | 85. H. G. Hine |
| 12. Lionel P. Smythe | 28. J. A. Houston, R.S.A. | 43. W. Kyrke Penson | 59. Charles Cattermole | | 86. William Small |
| 13. H. Maplestone | 29. Frank Dillon | 44. W. Wyld | 60. Charles Earle | | 87. Edwin Bale |
| 14. Arthur Severn | 30. R. Caton Woodville | 45. Edward Hargitt | 61. Charles J. Staniland | | 88. W. L. Wyllie |
| 15. C. E. Johnson | 31. G. G. Kilburne | 46. James Hardy | 62. J. Fulleylove | | |
| 16. H. J. Stock | | 47. Hugh Carter | 63. J. W. Whympere | | |

KEY BLOCK TO THE PORTRAIT GROUP

Prince Consort were accomplished Water-Colour Painters, and that their artistic tastes have been hereditary is shown by the works of the Honorary Members of this Society, Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice.

"The Institute of Painters in Water Colours was established in the year 1834, and from that time up to the present has only admitted the works of its own elected members, but for the future, following the example of the Royal Academy, it will be an entirely *free and open* Exhibition to all artists of any nationality.

"That this course has been appreciated by artists generally is sufficiently evident from the fact that at this our first Exhibition, under the new regulation, the number of paintings sent to us for exhibition, from all parts of the country, has exceeded three thousand, and it has been a source of the deepest regret to the Council that so many fine works could not possibly be hung for want of space.

King was accompanied by Queen Kapielani, Princess Liliuokalani, Princess Likelike, Princess Kaiulani, Governor Donnis, and the Hon. Archibald Cleghorn. The Crown was taken from the cushion on which it was carried by the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, and passed to Chancellor Judd, who gave it to the King, who placed it on his own head. The King also crowned Queen Kapielani. Among the official guests were officers of H.B.M.S. *Mutine*, the U.S.S. *Lackawanna*, U.S.S. *Wachusett*, and French gun-boat *Limier*. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon, and sunset by the battery on shore and the war ships in the harbour. Queen Dowager Emma and several prominent chiefs and chiefesses refused to be present. The festivities continued for twelve days, and consisted of a grand ball, State banquet, horse and boat racing, and Hula-hula dancing—the national dance. The statue of Kamehameha I. was unveiled on the 14th inst. with great ceremony.—The engraving of the ships in the harbour is from a sketch by Mr. Charles Furneaux. The others are from photographs forwarded by J. Williams and Co., Honolulu.

NOTES IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

The Solomon or Salomon Islands form a portion of Melanesia, and lie about midway between our two latest annexations there—New Guinea and the Fiji Islands, and north-west of the French Penal Colony, New Caledonia. They consist of a double row of mountainous volcanic islands, with an active volcano in one of the group, Guadalcanal. The natives are mostly exceedingly savage, and massacres of landing parties from trading vessels are by no means uncommon, though it should be said that the latter frequently bring mischief upon themselves by their attempts to kidnap the inhabitants, and their tendency to take advantage of the unsophisticated aborigines in commercial transactions. One of the most recent massacres took place last year, when the captain and a large number of the crew of the *Janet Stewart* were murdered, and in order to punish the natives H.M.S. *Diamond*, Captain Dale, was despatched to investigate the matter, and to inflict summary chastisement upon the guilty savages. Accordingly in June a landing was effected on the island where the murders were supposed to have been committed, and a box was found in a hut bearing the name of the *Janet Stewart*. No natives were seen, however, so boats were sent along the coast in quest of them. Menacing natives were then discovered—some being armed with guns, but they promptly made off on the appearance of the Blue-jackets. As there was abundant evidence to show that they were the guilty tribes, their villages and cocoa-nut groves were destroyed. From the information of a native chief at Florida Island, Captain Dale also felt justified in going to the village of Nagar, in the north-west of the island, and burning the huts and destroying the canoes and cocoa-nut trees.—Our engravings are from photographs by Mr. Allen Hughan, Noumea, New Caledonia.

NOTES AT THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION

THE International Fisheries Exhibition, which promises to be one of the chief attractions of the London season this year, and which is to be opened by Her Majesty on May 12th, is beginning to show signs of completion as far as the buildings are concerned, while Commissioners are busy putting their sections into something like order. The buildings cover some twenty-three acres, and are constructed on the site of the Exhibition of 1862 in the present Horticultural Gardens. Nearly all foreign nations will take part, from France and Germany to Chili and the Sandwich Islands, and the exhibits will comprise everything relating in the least degree to matters piscatorial; the various species of fish and fish-eating birds being shown as far as possible alive, while the rarer specimens will be exhibited stuffed or preserved in spirits. Collections of pearls and corals are also to be shown, and models of fishing-boats and tackle, and appliances for fish-breeding and fish-curing, together with appliances for saving life at sea from all parts of the world, are to be on view. There are some twenty ordinary tanks, each containing 1,600 gallons, and four large freshwater tanks of 2,000 gallons each, which will be filled with live specimens; while prominent features will be lectures on fish cookery, a market where fresh fish of every possible British species will be sold retail at wholesale prices, and carefully-cooked fish dinners. At present China is the most forward amongst the various exhibitors, and certainly promises to be one of the most interesting sections, as it contains a multitude of picturesque objects and models, such as dragon boats of full dimensions, and fishermen's temples, junks, and other curious craft. Some 200 kinds of fish—some dried and others preserved in fluid—will be displayed; the hammer-headed sharks, and other denizens of Formosan waters, have been sent, and are being placed in order by native carpenters. British North America sends a large and especially interesting exhibit, including the largest known salmon, weighing seventy-nine pounds, thus beating the monster of which Frank Buckland took the well-known cast, which has so long been a feature of the piscatorial collection of South Kensington. The United States send a fully-equipped angler's camp, while, returning to Europe, Italy sends a most valuable exhibit from Professor Dohrn's Zoological Station at Naples. From the United Kingdom will come a most varied display, including quaint craft from the West of Ireland and Northern Scotland, and coracles from Wales; while Lord Exeter will lend his whale's skeleton, and the Marquis of Bute will send a couple of his beavers. The Zoological Society will also contribute many of their most interesting specimens. A large tank has also been erected where diving operations and the use of the electric light and the telephone under water will be shown. The buildings have been rendered fireproof by asbestos paint, and the whole will be lighted by incandescent electric lights. The entrance fee is to be a shilling except on Wednesdays up to 6 P.M., when the charge will be half-a-crown—season tickets will be two guineas. These latter will admit to the opening ceremony, which will be of the ordinary State character, though a novel feature will be presented by deputations of fisher people from France, Belgium, and Holland and all parts of the United Kingdom, all dressed in their distinctive costumes. To judge from the great success of the Fisheries Exhibitions at Berlin, Tynemouth, and Norwich, it is safe to prophesy a prosperous career for what certainly promises to be the most extensive and complete Exhibition of maritime industry which has ever been held.

Our artist desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. George Gordon Hake for his courteous assistance in obtaining facilities.

"LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA"

MRS. FRANCES TROLLOPE'S New Story, illustrated by Sydney Hall, is continued on page 433.

CETEWAYO'S RETURN TO ZULULAND—NOTES BY THE WAY

WE have already described the main facts of Cetewayo's journey from Port Durnford, where he landed on January 10th, to Intonyane, where he was re-installed in his kingdom on January 29th, and now illustrate some incidents by the way from photographs by Mr. H. Kisch, Maritzburg. He was met at Port Durnford by Sir Theophilus Shepstone and an escort of honour of the 6th Dragoons under Colonel Curtis. The journey to Intonyane was uneventful, the monotony being only broken by the arrival of small detachments of Zulus bringing cattle as presents to the King. One of the chief incidents was the crossing of the River Tugela, which was effected by fording, and by means of the ferry-boats of the district called "waggons" or "pontoons." At St. Paul there was a halt of some days, the advance being delayed by bad weather. Our illustrations are sufficiently explained by their titles, but we may mention that the graves at Etshowe, or Ekowe, form the last resting places of those heroes who, under Colonel Pearson, so long and bravely held that fort against the Zulus.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the new buildings of the Birkbeck Institution, in Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, was laid on Monday by the Duke of Albany. The cost is estimated at 19,000*l.*, of which 8,400*l.* still remains to be subscribed. Few institutions have done, and continue to do, more unobtrusive work than this, which was founded sixty years ago by Dr. Birkbeck as a pattern Mechanics' Institute, on the lines of that he had already established in Glasgow. Its lectures this year have been attended by nearly 4,000 persons, and in one year its students gained half of the open Whitworth Scholarships and nearly half of the prizes of the Royal Society of Arts.



THE FENIAN PRISONERS in Millbank were again brought before Sir James Ingham on Thursday and Friday last week under a strong guard of armed police, when Mr. Poland appeared on behalf of the Treasury to prosecute them on a charge of treason-felony. The prisoner Norman was not among the number, having been accepted as a witness for the Crown. In the dock besides the five first arrested were Bernard Gallagher, the doctor's brother, and Whitehead, who had been quietly conveyed to London in the charge of the Birmingham detectives the evening before. In his evidence Norman, whose real name is Lynch, and who was born of Irish parents in New York, gave ample details of the existence in that city of secret branches of the Fenian Brotherhood, for which Rossa apparently supplies the funds. To one of these, the Emeralds, a club whose members were only known to one another by numbers, Lynch was introduced last August by a shop-mate in Merritt's coach-building works at Brooklyn, and early in March was sent by its President with a letter to Dr. Gallagher, who told him he must start at once for England on business which would take about two months. Rossa, he was given to understand, would provide in the interim for his mother and sisters. On reaching London he was to leave his address at the American Reading Rooms in the Strand. There at the end of the month he was rejoined by Gallagher, and the pair strolled down to the scene of the Whitehall explosion, and thence to the Houses of Parliament, which "would make," said the doctor, "a fine crash when they came down," and to Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the detectives, which, Lynch was told, "must also come down." A few days after he was despatched to Birmingham for "materials," failing to bring any away on the first occasion for want of india-rubber bags, but on the second carrying off the package which was found in his room when he was arrested. Corroborative evidence as to Lynch's reception in Ledsam Street, and the visits paid to Whitehead by Gallagher and Wilson, was given by Whitehead's shop-boy (who identified all three, though he would not swear to Wilson), by the cabmen, and by the servants at the hotel in Birmingham where Wilson stopped; and it was further shown that purchases of india-rubber bags and fishing stockings had been made by Gallagher, and that among them was the bag found by the police in Lynch's box. The Birmingham detectives having then described the search of Whitehead's premises while he slept, and his subsequent arrest, all seven prisoners were remanded till the 26th.—Alarms, some seemingly well founded, others arising from disgraceful practical jokes, have again been frequent. At Windsor, on Friday last, additional precautions were taken somewhat suddenly, and St. George's Chapel, the Albert Memorial Chapel, and other public buildings in the Royal borough have been placed under surveillance ever since. At the Portsmouth branch of the Bank of England detectives keep watch night and day; and guards have been set over the volunteer armoury at Richmond, while from that at Romford the rifles and ammunition in store have been removed. Wild rumours of a plot to attack the Curragh Camp have been so far credited, that no civilians are now admitted without passes, and a large force is kept under arms all night. At Enfield much alarm was caused on Saturday night by a loud explosion in a field, within a stone's throw of the Government Small Arms Factory. Two men with a bag were seen to run away, but nothing was found but a piece of burning tow and some fragments of a tin box, and the incident is generally regarded as a practical joke, like the affair at Salisbury. The author of the latter outrage, is believed to be identical with a man who for some time has been annoying the Cathedral authorities with letters signed "A Freethinking Invincible." A reward of 50*l.* has been offered by the Dean and Chapter for his discovery. No evidence of any kind has yet been obtained to corroborate the wondrous story of the kidnapped telegraph clerk, Walter Guy, and that gentleman is still, we believe, suspended from pay and duty by his superiors.

THE first trial of the third of the Kilmainham prisoners—the youth Tim Kelly, who is said to have gone from body to body after Mr. Burke and Lord F. Cavendish had been struck down by Brady, and stabbed them in the throat to make all sure—ended unsatisfactorily in a disagreement among the jury; one juror holding out against the rest, not, it is said, from sympathy with the Invincibles, but from conscientious scruples about sending more men to the gallows. The result, which had been anticipated by the Dublin populace, was hailed by them with intense delight, all transient horror at the crime having now given way to their old hatred of "the Castle" and its agents. It is right, however, to say that the evidence for an *alibi* was stronger than on the previous trials, and that Kelly's look of boyish innocence pleads strongly in his favour. A new jury was impanelled, and the trial begun anew on Monday, only to terminate in the same unsatisfactory way on Wednesday. The next trial which is now proceeding is that of Michael Fagan.—The four men arrested at Cork were again examined and remanded on Saturday last. Evidence was given of six visits made by Featherstone to Glasgow as partner of O'Herlihy, the ink manufacturer, in order to procure nitric acid graded to 92 deg., or 12 deg. higher than the ordinary acid of commerce; but the most valuable testimony was the proof from comparison with an intercepted letter that the note of introduction found on Deasy to the porter Flannigan was in Featherstone's handwriting. O'Herlihy and Featherstone will now be transferred to Liverpool, where they will be tried with Deasy for conspiracy.—In the West the inquiry into the murder league in Clare and Limerick continues to occupy the attention of the police. At Miltown Milbay twenty respectfully dressed men have been arrested on suspicion, two of whom, it is said, will turn informers.—Much importance is attached in Dublin to the capture of Sylvester Kingston, an older Invincible even than James Carey; and there has been a renewal of the private examinations at the Castle, chiefly, it is believed, with reference to another league for the assassination, not of Government officials but of false brethren or persons who knew too much. It is also said that enough evidence has now been obtained to warrant an application for the extradition of the mysterious "No. 1."—The report on the grievances of the constabulary has failed to satisfy the force, and both at Cork and Limerick the expression of discontent is very general. The concessions in respect of pay and grants for clothes and lodgings are regarded as little more than nominal.—Earl Spencer was to arrive at Belmullet on Thursday evening to witness on Friday the departure of emigrants for Canada, and return to Dublin by way of Westport.—For a loan of 1,000,000*l.* for ten years, without interest, the Canadian Land Companies offer to provide 10,000 families, say 50,000 souls, with homesteads of 160 acres each.—Mr. Kavanagh's land company have now definitely arranged to take over the idle farms of Lord Cloncurry, and work them with its own caretakers and hired hands, paying the owner the same rent as was levied on the evicted tenants.—Mr. Healy, half forgotten in his enforced seclusion, has received from the coroners of Ireland an address and a present of a law library in return for the aid given by him to the Irish Coroners' Act. In his reply he regrets that prison rules prevent his receiving the address in person.—Mr. Parnell, whose popularity in Ireland seems a little shaken, judging from the small success which has attended the desperate

efforts to get up a testimonial fund, is still an object of much reverence to the more sober Nationalists in America; and great efforts have been made to constrain the wilder spirits at the Philadelphia Convention to recognise his indispensability as a leader.—Native Americans and the more respectable of the American-born Irish are unanimously opposed to a policy of dynamite.

THE DANUBE CONVENTION was formally signed at a meeting of the Ambassadors on Tuesday at the Foreign Office, under the presidency of Lord Granville.

THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB has been accepted by Lord Salisbury, and that of a Vice-President by Sir S. Northcote. Both leaders dwell in their letters of acceptance on the importance on "unity of action," and of "bringing the Conservative Associations throughout the country into closer relations with one another and with the leaders in London." The banquet given to the two by the Beaconsfield Club on the 9th of May will be held, on account of the large number of applications, in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, at Knightsbridge, where Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were entertained after their return from Berlin in 1878.—A declaration declaring "the existing prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister to be an unjustifiable restraint on the liberty and happiness of a large number," and protesting against any attempts by the Bishops and by Convocation to control legislation according to their own ecclesiastical views," has been drawn up and signed by Mr. J. Bright for the Quakers, Mr. S. Morley for the Independents, Sir W. MacArthur for the Wesleyans, Mr. Broadhurst for the Primitive Methodists, and Mr. Richard for the Baptists.

IN SKYE the war between the crofters and landlords has again waxed bitter, and all the registered letters with removal notices except three have been returned to the land agent. Many landlords now refuse to pay rates until the law is vindicated, and one, Dr. Martin, has given notice that all beasts bought from defaulting tenants will be seized under warrants, wherever found, unless the price is paid to him.

ONLY 350*l.*, including 100 guineas from the Fishmongers' Company, had been contributed a few days ago to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the North Sea fishermen who lost their lives in the terrific storm of March 6th. The local funds, to which Hull gave 3,300*l.* and Grimsby 1,000*l.*, are quite insufficient for a disaster which has smitten the fishing towns from Filey to Brightlingsea with a severity unparalleled for the last thirty years. The total of deaths is nearly 400, and those who were unmarried were generally the support of aged parents.

LORD ABERDARE took the chair on Tuesday at a meeting in the rooms of the Society of Arts in support of the new "Boys' Public Day School Company"—a scheme for the supply of a very pressing want, to which the great success of the "Girls' Day School Company" offers much encouragement. Speeches were made by Mr. Forster and others in favour of the proposals of the company, and it was strongly urged that the new schools in order to succeed, should be cheap as well as good. "With a school-year of three terms, fees should not exceed from two to three guineas per term in the lower, and four to five in the upper schools." The meeting was appropriately followed by a still larger one at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, in aid of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching in the Metropolis.

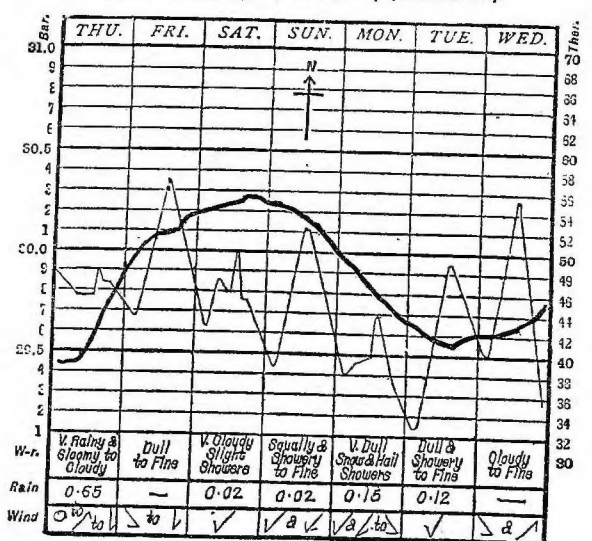
AMONG THE ACCIDENTS OF THE WEEK may be mentioned a somewhat serious fire at some Liverpool warehouses, stored with cotton, linseed, and sugar, which raged all Saturday and Sunday, doing damage to the amount of 150,000*l.*; another at some india-rubber works at Manchester; and a third on Tuesday evening, at Clapham Junction, fortunately extinguished before the sheds containing the rolling stock had been ignited; also two singular railway accidents, at Ludgate Hill Station, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line at Manchester, each caused by the vacuum brakes refusing to act.

THE MILD WEATHER of last week again changed for keen east winds and dull, cold skies, and on Monday there was a most unseasonable alternation of showers of hail and snow in London. Snow also fell at the Undercliff and in Jersey, where the hail did some damage to the young fruit trees. In Wales the storm was severely felt, and the mountains are again capped with white for many miles. Since then the weather has improved.

MR. LOUIS CAZALET died this week at Constantinople. He was Acting Consul for a few days at St. Petersburg in 1866, but was best known as a liberal patron of Art and Science.

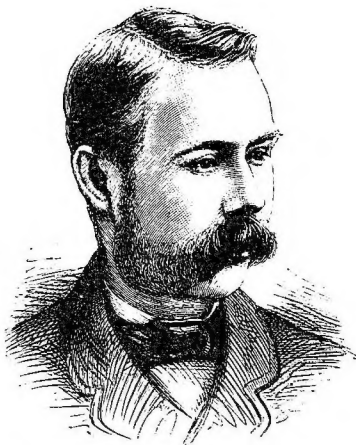
WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM APRIL 19 TO APRIL 24 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during this period has been rather dull, with cold showers, hail, and snow. In the course of Thursday (19th inst.) the barometer rose briskly, but gloomy weather, with steady rainfall (the first recorded this month), occurred throughout the greater part of the day. The two following days found the mercury still ascending, though less quickly, and the weather which ensued was rather dull generally, with light winds from the west, north, and north-east. On Sunday (22nd inst.) pressure began to give way steadily, and strong squalls from the north-eastward, with cold showers, occurred. The next day found the barometer still falling steadily, and dull weather, with more showers, and some hail and snow, was again recorded; wind light from the north-east. The weather on Tuesday (23rd inst.) differed little from that of the preceding days, but with the mercury disposed to rise on the following day, some brighter. Temperature has been distinctly low for the time of year. The barometer was highest (30.26 inches) on Saturday (21st inst.); lowest (29.47 inches) on Thursday (19th inst.); range, 0.79 inches. Temperature was highest (57°) on Friday (20th inst.); lowest (33°) on Tuesday (23rd inst.); range, 24°. Rain fell on five days. Total amount, 0.95 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.65 inches, on Thursday (19th inst.).



CHIEF INSPECTOR JAMES BLACK, BIRMINGHAM
DETECTIVE FORCE
Who Watched Albert Whitehead's Nitro-Glycerine Manufactory.
April 5



INSPECTOR JOHN GEORGE LITTLECHILD, CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
Who Arrested Henry Hayward Wilson and Dr. Thomas Gallagher
(alias Fletcher), at 17, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, April 5



CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT FARNDALE, BIRMINGHAM
POLICE



CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT A. F. WILLIAMSON, CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT



CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT GEORGE WILLIAMS, HEAD OF
THE LIVERPOOL DETECTIVE POLICE



SERGEANT RICHARD PRICE, BIRMINGHAM DETECTIVE
POLICE
Who Watched Albert Whitehead's Nitro-Glycerine Manufactory,
and Was Present at His Arrest April 5



INSPECTOR THOMAS ROOTS
Who Assisted at the Seizure at Nelson Square



INSPECTOR JOHN LANGRISH
Who Arrested William Joseph Lynch (alias Norman) at the Beaufort
Hotel, Southampton Street, Strand, April 5



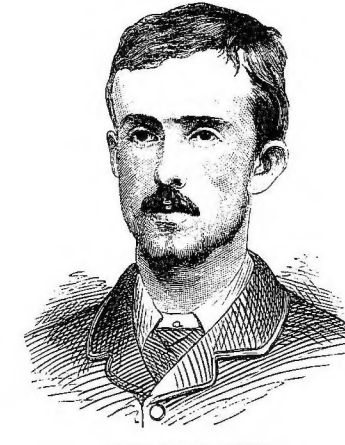
JOHN O'CONNOR (ALIAS HENRY DALTON)
Arrested April 5, at Bowles's American Reading Rooms, Strand,
Charged with Treason-Felony



WILLIAM JOSEPH LYNCH (ALIAS NORMAN)
Arrested at the Beaufort Hotel, Southampton Street, Strand, April 5,
with Nitro-Glycerine in His Possession. Lynch Has Now
Turned Queen's Evidence



BERNARD GALLAGHER
Arrested at Glasgow, Charged with Treason-Felony



HENRY HAYWARD WILSON
Arrested with Dr. Thomas Gallagher at 17, Nelson Square, Black-
friars, April 5, With Nitro-Glycerine in His Possession



SERGEANT FRANK FROEST, LONDON DETECTIVE POLICE
Who Took to Woolwich the Nitro-Glycerine Found in O'Connor's
Possession



INSPECTOR DOWDELL, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT
Who Assisted at the Arrest of John O'Connor and Dr. Thomas
Gallagher



JOHN CURTIN
Arrested April 7, Charged with Treason-Felony



ALBERT GEORGE WHITEHEAD
Arrested at Leeds Street, Birmingham, April 5, the Manager of
the Nitro-Glycerine Manufactory



DR. THOMAS GALLAGHER (ALIAS FLETCHER), OF
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Charged with Directing the Conspiracy to Blow Up Public Buildings
in London



WILLIAM ANSBURGH
Arrested April 7, Charged with Treason-Felony



INSPECTOR ADAM MACKIE
Who Was With Inspector Langrish at the Arrest of William Joseph
Lynch

THE DYNAMITE PLOT—THE PRISONERS NOW UNDER ARREST IN LONDON CHARGED WITH TREASON-FELONY, AND THE POLICE OFFICERS WHO TRACKED AND CAPTURED THEM



THE Conversion Bill has been the sole political topic in FRANCE, and the measure has been warmly debated, and ultimately passed the Chamber by 400 votes to 107. The Bill reduces the interest on the Five per Cent. Bonds to 4½ per cent., provides for their payment at par at the option of the holder, and promises that no further conversion to a lower rate of interest shall take place within ten years. The yearly sum thus saved to the State will be something over 1,300,000l. The chief feature of the debate was the vigorous onslaught on the Government and the Republic in general by the Bonapartists, headed by M. Paul de Cassagnac, who declared that the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. This, of course, the various Ministers as strenuously denied, and with equal energy resisted a proposition that the sum economised should be devoted towards the relief of agricultural taxation, the intention of the Cabinet being evidently to spend the money in public works. To the taunt of the Bonapartists that the Republic was squandering the public money, M. Naquet, who reported on the Bill, replied by pointing out that M. Grévy only received 48,000l. per annum, whereas the Imperial civil list amounted to a million sterling. Moreover, the Ministerial salaries had been reduced from 4,000l. to 2,400l., and the Senatorial allowances from 1,200l. to 360l. The Radicals were anxious to unify the debt, and make the interest 3 per cent., but the Cabinet considered that the middle course was the safest, and held to and carried their point.

Preparations are now being actively made at Toulon for the Tonquin expedition, which will consist of four thousand men and twelve guns, a blockade of the coast being also established with twenty-four vessels of war. The assault of March 27th on the citadel of Ninh-Binh appears to have entailed greater losses than the Government at first announced, and the commander of the troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Carreau, is now stated to have been killed. In connection with this question Lord Lyons is asserted to have had a long interview with the Foreign Minister, M. Challengel-Lacour, in which the latter declared that France had no projects of annexation, but only wished to enforce the rights secured to her by treaty.

In PARIS the Académie has both lost and gained a member. M. Jules Sandeau, the early friend of Georges Sand, and a well-known novelist, is dead; and Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, has been received a member of the immortal Forty. For some time the Académie has been without a clerical member, and thus the occasion was made a species of Clerical and Conservative demonstration, Marshal MacMahon and many of his old Ministers being present. Mgr. Perraud has succeeded to the chair of the satirist Barbier, and in his speech about him the Bishop took the opportunity to attack the First Empire, and to make some very unflattering remarks upon England. He quoted Barbier's description of the labouring population, brutalised with gin and debauchery, and contrasting their condition with that of the wealthy classes, invoked the parable of Dives and Lazarus. This again led him to the Socialist question, as he termed the Socialist an "exasperated Lazarus," whom he declared should not be cursed but pitied, to whose ulcers "the Church, a divine institution, was most competent to teach pity, and to apply the incomparable resources of the Gospel." The forger Cluquot, whose frauds upon simple-minded villagers we recently mentioned, has been condemned to penal servitude for life. A new four-act play, by M. Albert Delpit, entitled *Le Père de Marius*, has been brought out at the Gymnase.

In GERMANY great annoyance has been caused by the publication in a New York journal of a despatch from the American Minister to his Government on the great pig flesh question, in which he plainly avowed his opinion that the prohibition of American pork was not in any way due to fear of trichinae, but simply to Protectionist principles. The *North German Gazette* has accordingly published a very angry article, and remarks that Mr. Sargent's suggestion of reprisals in order to force American trichinae upon German consumers bears a likeness to the argument which formed the ground of the Chinese opium war. Still it is rather hard upon an unfortunate Minister to abuse him because, through the indiscretion of others, a confidential despatch which he has sent to his home Government becomes public property. The funeral of the late Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place with great pomp on Saturday, the Imperial Prince and a host of other distinguished persons being present, and Lord Ampthill attending on behalf of the Queen. The new Grand Duke is ill at Mentone. Prince William of Prussia is going on a visit to Crown Prince Rudolph at Prague, whence he will go to Vienna and be the guest of the Emperor. There is little other news of interest, save that there was a lively Kulturkampf debate on Wednesday over Dr. Windthorst's annual motion for exempting the celebration of the Mass and the Sacrament from the penal operations of the May Laws; that the Berlin cabmen, who have suffered severely through the establishment of tramway lines, have struck; and that the Malagasy Envoys are being warmly welcomed and bountifully feasted—a treatment which they will not fail to contrast with that they received in France. Indeed, at one banquet the chief Ambassador remarked that Germany was one of the few civilised nations which had sent no villains to Madagascar.

In AUSTRIA, Vienna has also been the scene of a Royal funeral and of a strike. On Tuesday the body of the late Archduchess Marie Antoinette, after lying in state, was interred in the Imperial crypt in the Capuchin Church, the Emperor and the Imperial family being present. The strike, which was general, was in the bakery trade, in which the men only earn about 3s. a day. The authorities did all they could to mitigate the inconvenience to the public, and placed at the disposal of the masters 600 military bakers. Finally, thanks to the intervention of the Town Council, an agreement was effected, by which a considerable rise in wages was secured by the men. The manager of the Ring Theatre and Geringer, his porter, who were both condemned to four months' imprisonment for negligence, and thus indirectly causing the fire, have been pardoned after having served about half their time.

It is now apparently settled that the Imperial coronation in RUSSIA shall take place on May 27th. The military and police precautions are most extensive, and a force of 12,000 of the Guards alone, with twenty-two guns, will be sent to Moscow from St. Petersburg for the ceremony. The Czar and Empress will probably reach Moscow on the 20th May, and the festivities, which will include eight grand balls, will last until June 8th, and the Imperial entry into St. Petersburg will take place on June 10. On May 22 their Majesties will go in solemn procession to the Kremlin, next day the benediction of the Imperial standards will take place; on the 26th the Czar and Empress will publicly receive the Communion. Enormous preparations for the popular festivities are being made, and the enormous Chodynski plains are being covered with booths, tents, barracks, and, the *Daily News* correspondent tells us, all the component parts of a Russian fair. Four hundred thousand persons are expected to be present, and that number of jugs, stamped with Imperial eagles and the date of the coronation, one of which will be presented to each guest, have been manufactured. Drink and food are to be distributed gratis, and every person will

receive two meat pies, candies, dried fruits, and cakes. Four large theatres are being erected for free performances. The Nihilist trial resulted in the condemnation of the noble, Bogdanovitch, and five of his companions to death, and of the remainder to various periods of hard labour and imprisonment. On Saturday Bogdanovitch and Boutchevitch—the latter an officer in the Imperial navy—were executed. At last a satisfactory solution has been suggested for the Irish question by a Slavophil journal, in the form of a proposal for Irish colonisation in Siberia, the Caucasus, and Turkestan. Apart from the laudable wish to embarrass England, the journal dwells upon the political and material prosperity which would accrue to the country from the introduction of the Irish people, "so skilful in agriculture, and possessing so much social culture."

The Criminal Jurisdiction Bill is still the foremost topic in INDIA, but it is now stated that the measure is likely to be modified in such a manner that, while extended powers will be conferred upon native magistrates, European British subjects will be allowed to claim trial by one of their own countrymen. Meanwhile, the agitation against the Bill continues, and a Mutual Protection Society has now been formed amongst the Punjab Railway employees. A memorial has been presented to the Viceroy by a number of missionaries of various denominations against the resolution that appointments from the Roorkee Engineering College to the Government Service should be confined to students of pure Asiatic descent, and that Europeans and Eurasians should only receive appointments when no pure Asiatics were amongst the qualified candidates. There has been a great fire at Delhi, which has destroyed two thousand houses.

Public opinion in the UNITED STATES has now set completely against the Fenian conspirators, and the disclosures made at Bow Street by Lynch have created great indignation against the dynamite plotters. The owner of the Hall where the Emerald Club was wont to meet has given the members notice to quit. All the pure American journals join in advocating vigorous measures for the suppression of the dynamite conspiracies: the *Tribune* declares that if American law does not apply to the matter, it ought to be amended in the interests of civilisation; while the *Herald* recommends people to consider "whether it should not be made expressly illegal and punishable to conspire in this State against the peace of other communities, so as to put the law on this point beyond doubt." The *Herald* further expresses its opinion that the conspirators have committed an offence against the law as it now stands. A *Herald* reporter has interviewed Mrs. Gallagher, who expresses her disbelief that her husband is in England, and declares that she has received a letter from him bearing the postmark of a Western city. As for the Committee of the Emerald Club, they declare that it is purely a benevolent organisation, and that neither the name of Lynch nor of O'Connor is recorded among the members. On the other hand, independent witnesses assert that O'Donovan Rossa and Lynch have both attended the meetings, and that the latter was a protégé of Rossa. The Irish party are also getting alarmed, and are receiving telegrams from England denouncing the dynamite policy. A proof of this is seen in the appointment of the Committee to examine the credentials of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, from which all dynamite advocates were sought to be excluded.

The Land League Convention at Philadelphia opened on Wednesday under the Presidency of Mr. James Mooney. In his opening address he warmly eulogised Messrs. Parnell, Egan, and Brennan, and thanked the American public for their generous sympathy, but denounced the American Minister in London for his sycophancy towards England. Coming to the object of the meeting, he said, "We are assembled to-day chiefly to reorganise upon the same basis as that upon which the new National League in Ireland stands." He urged his hearers to take example from England, in which Tory and Whig, Protestant and Roman Catholic have one mind with regard to Ireland. So, indeed, should all sections of Irishmen be united with regard to England. He acknowledged Mr. Parnell as the leader of the party, "under whose guidance we must work in such a way as may best support and least embarrass him," so that he may advance from one reform to another until Irish independence is at length gained. The delegates numbered about 500, and amongst them was Mr. Parnell's mother and his brother, Mr. John Parnell. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa sat amongst the reporters as representing his own journal.

President Arthur has been seriously indisposed, but is now better. Severe floods have seriously affected the lumbering industry in Wisconsin, and a disastrous cyclone has devastated large districts in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Eighty-three persons have been killed and upwards of 300 injured. Several villages have been utterly wrecked, and an enormous amount of property has been destroyed. The officers of the American steamer *Tropic* are being tried at Philadelphia for violating the neutrality laws by landing insurgents in Hayti who have captured Miragoane; news from that island states that Miragoane is to be bombarded, and that martial law has been universally proclaimed.

Of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS much anxiety is felt in EGYPT with regard to the Soudan, and the welfare of Hicks Pasha, who has had to return to Khartoum on account of the want of transport and supplies, but who has now gone to Kouah.—In TURKEY the chief incident has been the visit of the Prince of Bulgaria to the Sultan on his way to Greece. A controversy is now raging as to whether the Porte is competent to try Greek Bishops. Lord Dufferin is coming back to Constantinople in a few days, it is said for the express purpose of pressing the claims of Armenia upon the Porte.—In SWITZERLAND considerable uneasiness is expressed at the continued increase of emigration.—ITALY is preparing a cordial welcome to the Duke of Genoa and his bride, and Rome is to be in festival attire on their arrival. The English Church in the Palazzo San Silvestro, opened for service in 1874, was on Wednesday consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar, and dedicated to the Trinity.—In CANADA the Quebec Parliament House has been burnt down—it is thought through the act of a Fenian incendiary.—From ZULULAND we hear that fighting has taken place between some of Cetewayo's young men and the chief Usibepi, who defeated an invading force with great loss. Cetewayo denies having anything to do with the encounter, but his disclaimer is not wholly credited.—In the TRANSVAAL M. Kruger has been elected President.



THE QUEEN continues at Osborne with the Princess Beatrice and the two daughters of Prince and Princess Christian. Her Majesty recovers strength very slowly but steadily, and the improvement in the state of the injured limb is regarded as entirely satisfactory, while the Queen's general health remains good. Although still unable to walk the Queen goes out every morning in a pony-chair, and in the afternoon takes a carriage drive, while at the end of last week Her Majesty was well enough to hold a Council. Earl Sydney, Lord Carlingford, and Sir W. Harcourt were present, and Mr. Justice Fry was sworn in a member of the Council, the Queen subsequently giving separate audience to the Ministers, and knighting eight gentlemen, amongst whom were

Mr. Siemens and Professor Abel. The Princess of Wales left Osborne on Saturday, after spending two days with Her Majesty, and on Sunday morning the Princesses Beatrice, Victoria, and Louise attended Divine Service at Whippingham Church, where Canon Prothero officiated. According to present arrangements the Queen returns from the Isle of Wight on May 8th, to hold a Drawing-Room on the 10th prox. A second Drawing-Room will take place on the 21st.—The Court is now in mourning for the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, until Thursday next.

The Princess of Wales rejoined the Prince on Saturday from visiting the Queen, and later in the day Princess Christian arrived on a visit, the Royal party going in the evening to the performance of the Carl Rosa Opera Company. On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princess Christian and their daughters, attended Divine Service. Next day the Prince held a levee, which was attended by the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge, and afterwards went to the Albert Docks to inspect the new White Star steamer *Ionic* before its maiden trip to New Zealand. In the evening he dined with the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, at St. James's Palace. On Tuesday the Prince went to Newmarket, and was present at the first races of the Spring Meeting. Last (Friday) night the Prince and Princess were to open the new Galleries of the Institute of Water-Colours in Piccadilly, being subsequently present at a Concert in the Prince's Hall of the Galleries on behalf of the Royal College of Music, while to-night (Saturday) they dine with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The Prince goes to Oxford on Wednesday to lay the memorial stone of the Indian Institute, and has promised to open the Show of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society at Winchester in June.—Prince George of Wales is to join the new steel corvette *Canada*, which will be commissioned this week.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on Saturday, and on Monday night the Duke presided at the anniversary dinner of St. John's Foundation Schools.—The Duke and Duchess of Albany visited the Savoy on Saturday, where the Duchess laid the foundation-stone of the new schools to be erected in connection with the Chapel Royal. On Monday the Duke laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings for the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution in Chancery Lane, and next day the Duke and Duchess left for Paris on their way to spend a short time at Fontainebleau. The Duchess will probably christen the new steel vessel *Calypso*, which is to be launched at Chatham Dockyard on June 7.—The Duke of Connaught presided on Wednesday night at the Festival Dinner on behalf of the Field Lane Refuge and Ragged Schools. The Duchess will open an Amateur Art Exhibition at Lowther Lodge next Wednesday on behalf of several charities.—Princess Christian has been awarded a Certificate in Nursing, after attending a course of lectures at the Kensington Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association. The Princess has become a patron of the North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town Road, where she will open the new wing some time in June. Princess Christian has gone to Germany.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands, with their little daughter, reached the Hague on Saturday on their return from England.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Church of England Temperance Society was held on Tuesday in the Library of Lambeth Palace, the new Primate having accepted the Presidency in succession to his predecessor. The Archbishop, while congratulating the Society on a work which he had himself aided in promoting the Cornish Sunday Closing Bill, added also a few judicious words on "carrying on temperance work temperately."

AN ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL, the latter consisting of a pair of silver candelabra and a pony carriage, were presented last week by the parishioners of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, to their late Vicar, the present Bishop of Truro, in commemoration of a thirteen years' ministry, of which the visible results will long remain in new or restored churches, new schools, and new parochial organisations. A pastoral staff of solid silver on the pattern of Archbishop Laud's, now preserved at Oxford, but with the addition of an Agnus Dei in the crook, had also been subscribed for by the ladies of the parish, and was presented at the close of the meeting by Sir J. M'Garel Hogg.

A RULE HAS BEEN GRANTED IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION, on the application of Mr. Ommanney, calling on Mr. Welby, stipendiary magistrate, to show cause why he should not state a case for the opinion of the Court under the Summary Jurisdiction Act. It was argued that a churchwarden has no right to interfere by force, even though he believes that the clergyman is acting illegally. Meanwhile a very angry correspondence has passed between Mr. Ommanney and the Archbishop, the latter accusing the Vicar of defying his authority, and of breaking his promise by mixing water with the wine. Mr. Ommanney, to whom the laurels of Mr. Green apparently deny repose, has assured his congregation that no change will be made at St. Matthew's for the present.

THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE RICHARD MACKARNES, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, died at Brighton last week of cancer in the tongue, at the age of sixty. Dr. Mackarnes, who was a younger brother of the Bishop of Oxford, was consecrated Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1874.

THE RECENTLY-APPOINTED Dean of Windsor is seriously ill, and fears are entertained as to his recovery.—The Archdeaconry of Westminster, vacated by the death of Archdeacon Jennings, has been bestowed by the Dean and Chapter on Canon Farrar. Dr. Farrar will still retain the appointment of Rural Dean of St. Margaret's and St. John's, conferred on him by the present Bishop of London.—At Oxford, Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, has been nominated by the Heads of Houses Bampton Lecturer for the coming year.

THE THREE NEW BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF, TRURO, AND TASMANIA.—The Ven. R. Lewis, the Rev. G. Howard Wilkinson, and the Rev. Daniel Sandford—were consecrated on St. Mark's Day at St. Paul's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of a large congregation. Nine Bishops took part in the ceremony, which commenced as usual with the Communion Service, the Bishop of Bangor reading the Epistle, and the Bishop of London the Gospel; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. F. J. Jayne, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from the text "He gave gifts to men." The offertory was for the Truro Cathedral Fund.

IN A LETTER to the *Church Standard* Lord Cairns regrets that he cannot now speak of the Salvation Army as he did a year ago. "The language of irreverence in which some of their advertisements are expressed, their teaching as to the Sacraments, and even as to the Bible, and their financial schemes, appear to him 'matters which do not merely offend against taste or judgment.'" The censure of the Bishops still weighs upon the Army, and Mrs. Booth this week has again complained of its injustice, asserting that it impedes their work among the lowest classes. At IJoumslow, four men out of six have been sent to prison for a month, and two fined 20s. each for breaking all the windows in the Army Meeting Hall.

AN ARISTOCRATIC GATHERING in support of the Blue Ribbon movement was held the other day at Stafford House under the

patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland. The aristocracy of the country, it was urged by the Chairman, Lord Mount-Temple, had always kept their natural position as leaders in all national concerns, and it would be a grievous thing if they were not found now among the leaders of "this wondrous new movement." Several of those present donned the Blue Ribbon at the close of the proceedings.

MAY MEETINGS have now commenced in earnest. At the Baptist Missionary Society Sir R. Temple delivered an able address on Mission work in British India, and at the meeting of the South American Missionary Society there was an unusually large attendance to witness the presentation to the Chairman by the Italian traveller, Lieut. Dove, of a letter and gold medal from the King of Italy in acknowledgment of the rescue of the Antarctic Expedition by the Rev. T. Bridges and the captain and crew of the Society's mission ship *Allen Gardiner*.—At Exeter Hall, on Monday, the Anti-Vivisectionists had their field-day, and passed a resolution condemning vivisection with only two dissentients. "The morale of the human race," a speaker said, "stood before the knowledge of the race."



ONCE more Mr. Bradlaugh has filled the principal place in the week's doings in Parliament. The new chapter in this troubled history commenced on Monday, when the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Affirmation Bill. The proportions of the measure are in inverse ratio to the length of the debate. The two make up together one of the longest debates and one of the shortest Bills which ever occupied the attention of the House of Commons. The Bill consists of a single clause, and simply provides that duly-elected Members may either take the oath or make affirmation, according as it pleases their consciences.

When the debate opened on Monday, the habits of former years proved sufficiently powerful to draw a large audience. Whether on the floor of the House or in the Galleries it was plain it was taken for granted that anything connected with the question of Mr. Bradlaugh's admission to the House of Commons must be more or less exciting, and therefore attractive. In this expectation both Members and the public were woefully deceived. Nothing could exceed the decorum or even the dullness of the night's proceedings. Mr. Bradlaugh was in his wonted place in the seat under the Gallery, whence in former times he has been accustomed to issue, and bear down upon the Mace with the Serjeant-at-Arms gallantly hanging on to his coat-tails. On Monday he sat there all through the long night, watchful and deeply interested, but with no sign of intention to make incursions on forbidden ground. If Mr. Bradlaugh has the slightest taint of vanity, the debate, though wearisome to the ordinary public, must have been delightful to him. The question submitted was the broad one of the desirability of exacting a formula of oath for Members on taking their seats. If judgment may be formed from expressions of opinion made at various times, there is little doubt that the House of Commons is almost unanimously in favour of the abolition of the oath. The Conservative Opposition are committed through the mouth of their leaders, and by tacit consent, to approval of legislation in this direction.

There is not the slightest question that if Mr. Bradlaugh were moved off the face of the earth to-morrow, the Affirmation Bill would pass both Houses with the merest show of opposition, kept up for decency's sake. But since Mr. Bradlaugh's burly figure stops the way, the whole aspect of the question is changed. Good Conservatives can see nothing upon the political horizon save the personal peculiarities of the Member for Northampton. All the speeches, commencing from whatever point, inevitably tended towards his personality, and though it is quite possible that some Members, conscious of the dignity of the House, and of the duty of legislators to make laws irrespective of personal considerations, may have started with the intention to say nothing about Mr. Bradlaugh, they had not got through many sentences before the too-familiar name was dragged in. All this was plainly delightful to the object of attention, who, with his arms spread out and his face constantly breaking forth into smiles, listened without fatigue, drinking in eagerly every reference to himself, testifying as it did to the unique position to which he has been lifted, and in which he remains secure, thanks to implacable adversaries.

Except to Mr. Bradlaugh, the proceedings were wearisome in the extreme. It seemed that by common consent the men whom the House was most desirous to hear had withdrawn from the contest, leaving the ground free to the class of orator that usually occupies it during the dinner hour. The Attorney-General, who moved the second reading of the Bill, confined himself strictly within the limits of historical review and legal argument. Sir R. Cross, who followed, hit upon a somewhat startling way of interesting his audience. It occurring to him that, probably, hon. gentlemen before him were not acquainted with the history of the Bradlaugh case, he undertook to recite it, beginning at the beginning, and going on to the bitter end. This process gradually, but firmly, emptied the House, and the two speeches taken together gave a tone to the night's proceedings from which they never recovered.

The most exciting incident of the sitting was a passage of arms between Baron de Worms and Mr. Illingworth. The Member for Greenwich, who previous to the victory won by the advocates of toleration in the fight over the Jews' Disability Bill would not have had the present opportunity of addressing the House, seized upon it to make a speech even exceeding the average in the violence of its tone. The anomaly seems to have struck Mr. Illingworth, and, without making any direct reference to the Baron, he expressed his regret that there were "recrants members of the Jewish community" who were so forgetful of the struggle once fought in the House over their claim to the enjoyment of the rights of all citizens under the British Constitution as to clamour when similar rights were claimed by others. Baron de Worms, taking this home to himself, rose, and excitedly appealed to the Speaker to know whether "recrants" was Parliamentary. The Speaker of course ruled that it was not. Mr. Illingworth said he had used it without intention to be offensive, but since it was so considered he withdrew it, being content to express his marvel that members of a faith who had had the privilege of a seat in the House won for them by advocates of the principle of Religious Liberty, should be so forgetful, ungracious, and ungrateful as now to range themselves in the ranks of the party who had fought so tenaciously for their exclusion. This was, however, merely a flash-in-the-pan, extinct almost as soon as it had blazed up, and the debate closed as dully as it had been born and had lived. On Thursday, when the debate was renewed, the fight grew in intensity and vigour, and will be continued on Monday, when Ministers will make a determined effort to bring it to a conclusion.

The Bradlaugh controversy just now very successfully fills the space habitually occupied by Irish politics. It absorbs all the Government time, and leaves Members so exhausted that when the opportunity arrives for private legislation they are not able to avail themselves of it. Thus on Tuesday night the House was counted out before nine o'clock, although the zeal of private Members for work is so great that they threaten to eat up Ministers when the proposition is made that their time shall be appropriated to the public service. On Tuesday there was scarcely the ordinary decent appearance of doubt as to whether the count-out would take place. It was predestined from the commencement, and the only undecided matter was whether in the honorable rivalry of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Callan to be instrumental in bringing it about talent—or beauty—would win. Mr. Biggar was a little too anxious, moving the count whilst the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was yet speaking. Mr. Callan waited for an hour, and rushing in, secured the honours of the evening.

But the night, though thus cut short, was not uneventful. The Metropolitan District Railway Company, undaunted by the threats of what would happen to them, came forward with a requisition for fresh powers. At first there was a disposition to throw out the Bill on the second reading. But subtler counsils prevailed. The second reading was agreed to, and by a majority of nearly two to one an instruction was framed by which the Committee to whom the Bill was referred were empowered to insert a compulsory clause requiring the company to remove the ventilators. The company may of course decline to go on with their Bill, which would thus be turned into a whip for their own backs. But as that would be to keep

them out of Parliament permanently—since the rod would always be in pickle—it is probable that they will accept the situation with a good grace, and the Embankment will be restored to its former condition. Wednesday afternoon was wasted in an abortive effort to carry the Cemeteries Bill. This measure raised the ire of the ecclesiastical party on the Conservative side, and in spite of the consent to the second reading given by their leaders they talked the Bill out. Yesterday (Friday) Sir Wilfrid Lawson was to bring forward his annual motion in favour of Local Option.



SHUT out of the Prince of Wales's Theatre by the stern requirements of the Board of Works, or rather of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, Mr. Edgar Bruce has temporarily located himself with his company at the IMPERIAL Theatre in Westminster, which house reopened for the first time under his management on Monday last. A new drama by Mr. Wilkie Collins is understood to be here in preparation; meanwhile, Mr. Bruce offers no greater novelty than *Camille*—one of the versions of M. Dumas's rather artificial and unwholesome drama, *La Dame aux Camélias*, which has several times been given on the London stage. Perhaps we shall not be far wrong if we assume that the choice of this play was dictated by the circumstance that Mr. Bruce had offered an engagement to Miss Lingard, an actress who was almost entirely unknown to London audiences before she appeared the other morning at a *matinée* at the GAIETY in this piece. It has been justly observed that, although it has become a fashion to rail in the interests of what is known as "the profession" at dramatic aspirants who take theatres for the purpose of displaying their capacity, or incapacity, at a "special *matinée*," recent experience has not been of a kind to discourage these ambitious persons. A very considerable proportion of *débütantes* and *débütantes* have indeed found their ventures in this way crowned by an offer of a regular engagement from one or other of the London managers. Miss Lingard can hardly be classed with the novices; for, besides occupying an obscure position at minor houses a few years ago, she has achieved since then some reputation in the United States. It is, however, not the less true that it was the *matinée* referred to which first brought her talents into notice in London, and it was, we believe, on that occasion that Mr. Bruce, happening to be among the audience, felt himself justified in offering this lady the leading position in his company which she now occupies. By-and-bye we shall doubtless have a more gratifying opportunity of reporting upon her powers than is afforded by her impersonation of Marguerite Gautier. Meanwhile enough has been seen to warrant our welcoming Miss Lingard as a graceful actress, wanting apparently in power of expressing deep emotion, but otherwise in possession of a forcible and faultless style. In the part of De Varville, Mr. Charles Sugden, an actor who has been for several years missing from the London stage, made his re-appearance, and received a cordial welcome. With Mr. Alexander as Armand, Mr. Anson as Gaston de Rieux, and that most amusing actress, Mrs. Stephens, as Madame Prudence, the cast is a strong one.

Mrs. Alfred Maddick's performance of the part of Lady Clancarty in Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama at the GAIETY Theatre last week must be classed among the most successful of recent first appearances. Mrs. Maddick is handsome, intelligent, and by no means wanting in knowledge of the business of the stage. Tenderness does not seem to be her forte, but of vivacity and grace she has no lack. Her training, for which she is said to be indebted to Mr. Henry Neville, is certainly creditable to her instructor. Mrs. Maddick has already been engaged by Mr. Augustus Harris to play a leading part in the revival of *Youth* at Drury Lane this evening.

The ROYALTY Theatre was re-opened on Monday evening under the management of Miss Kate Santley, when a new comic opera from the pens of Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. Frederick Clay, entitled the *Merry Duchess*, was produced. The music was bright and sparkling, and the libretto more genuinely humorous than is generally the case with works of this kind. Miss Kate Santley (Rowena), Miss K. Munroe (the Duchess of Epsom Downs), and Mr. H. Ashley (Brabazon Sikes) sustained the leading parts, and the other characters of the play received as much justice as the characters of such works as these demand. The performance gave the most entire satisfaction to a crowded audience.

At the OPERA COMIQUE the comedy drama of *Frou-Frou* has been reproduced. As the heroine, Miss Hilda Hilton, though failing to render satisfactorily the ingenious and pleasing traits of the character, produces a very favourable impression in the more tragic scenes. In the sad *dénouement* her acting, while powerful, is free from all exaggeration.

Much Ado About Nothing will be played nightly at the LYCEUM until June 2nd (excepting the evenings of Saturdays May 12th, 19th, and 26th, when *The Bells* will be given), when it will be withdrawn to give way to the series of revivals. The first of these will be *The Lyons Mail*, which will be played for thirty-five nights, and be followed by *Hamlet*, *Charles I.*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Louis XI.*, *Eugene Aram*, and *The Belle's Stratagem*. The company will then start on their American tour.

The complimentary dinner to be given to Mr. Irving, in view of his forthcoming departure for the United States, is fixed to take place on the 4th of July, which happens to be the anniversary of American Independence. As already announced, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge will take the chair.

It is now announced that Mr. Herman Merivale's version of M. Sardou's *Fidra* will be played at the HAYMARKET Theatre for the first time on Saturday evening next.

The rebuilt ALHAMBRA is expected to open in October with a new fairy opera, written by Mr. G. R. Sims, with music by Mr. Frederick Clay.

Mr. Edmund Leathes has written a blank verse historical drama, entitled *For King and Country*, in which he proposes to play a leading part at the GAIETY Theatre on Tuesday afternoon next.

The new comic opera, adapted by Mr. H. S. Leigh, which is to be produced at the FOLIES DRAMATIQUES Theatre at the re-opening of that house on Saturday next, is a version of Strauss's *Prinz Methusalem*, originally produced in Vienna in 1877.

Mr. Edward Rose's clever adaptation of Mr. Anstey's *Vice Versé* is to be repeated at the IMPERIAL Theatre on the afternoon of Wednesday next. Mr. Rose will, as before, play the double part of the original Dick and the transformed Bulfinch, senior, supported by all the other performers who took part in the first representation at the Gaiety Theatre the other day.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have now been entertaining the public for a good many years, and about all their performances there is a unique flavour which is found nowhere else. The present programme certainly does not yield to any of its predecessors in point of attraction. First, there is that remarkable young lady Zöe, who draws a portrait of Mr. Gladstone or anybody else you please, while Mr. Maskelyne keeps a dish-cover and half-a-dozen plates all spinning at once. After this, Zöe does some "thought-reading" à la Irving Bishop. This would be puzzling, even if she were a live woman, but, as she is only an "android," the puzzle is still more inscrutable. Next, we have the rope-tying tricks of the



CARL ROSA'S OPERA COMPANY.—The *Mignon* of Ambroise Thomas was the opera selected for Saturday night, the last of the season. The event was especially signalled by the appearance of Mr. Rosa himself as conductor. No appearance could have been more welcome, as the unanimous applause of the audience when he took his place before the conductor's desk sufficed to show. The house was a veritable "bumper," and among the audience were the Prince and Princess of Wales. The leading characters in the opera, which, though one of the most popular in Mr. Rosa's repertory, was only performed once during the season—were sustained by Madame Marie Roze (*Mignon*), Miss Clara Leighton, a young and very promising *débütante* (Filina), Miss Josephine Yorke (Frederic), Mr. J. W. Turner (Wilhelm Meister), Mr. Crotty (Lothario), &c. It is not requisite to dwell upon the performance. Enough that it was successful throughout, and that everybody was called forward at the end. It is to be hoped that Mr. Rosa's future arrangements will allow him to extend his next London season by at least another month. We should have stated that some judicious curtailments in Mr. Mackenzie's *Colomba* have brought the action closer together, and rendered the music far more enjoyable. Some further excisions would do it no harm—at least not with the genuine primitive public.

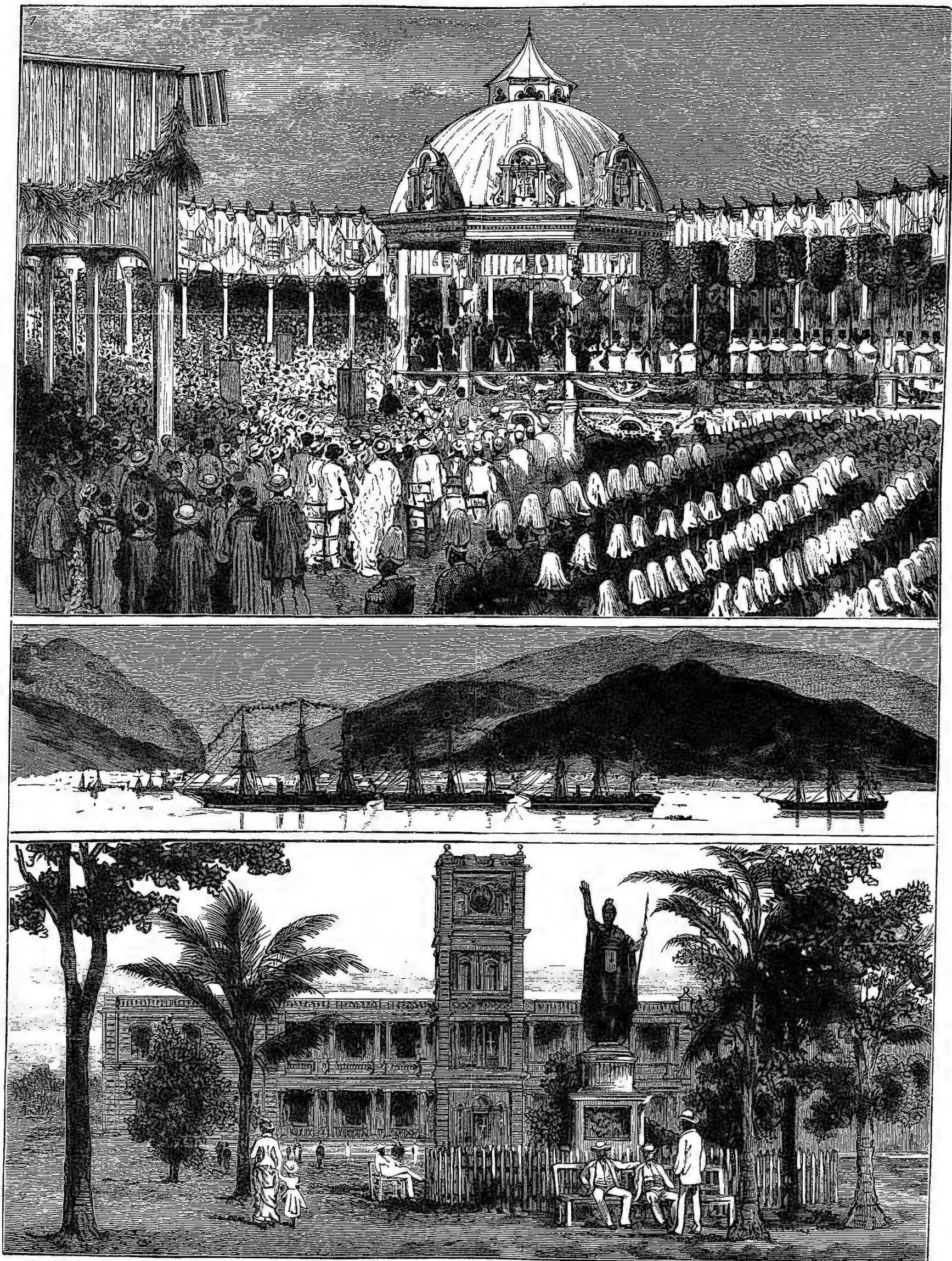
VERDI.—Signor Verdi himself has on several occasions, as the readers of *The Graphic* have been informed, denied positively that he has committed a note to paper of the libretto founded by Signor Boito on Shakespeare's *Othello*; it is hard that he should be so repeatedly confronted by affirmations to the direct contrary. Whether his opera is to be entitled *Othello* or *Iago* matters but little; surely his word ought to be accepted. Signor Boito might without any loss of dignity decide the point, seeing that he is not less concerned in the matter than Verdi himself. Meanwhile, we must not too hastily accept the alleged *quasi*-promise of the famous Buse-nician to write an oratorio for the next Birmingham Festival. Verdi, now that he is free, rich, and independent of all but public opinion, composes "as the spirit moves him," and is not easily persuaded to tie himself to time. He must be allowed to follow his own whim. What have we had from him in the operatic way, for instance, since *Aida*? If the oratorio is undertaken and achieved, however, we shall all of us be the merrier, for Verdi is a man of genius, and what he bestows upon us, of his own free will, is a precious gift.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Twentieth Saturday Concert, this day week, if only on account of the second symphony of Johannes Brahms (D major), to say nothing of the brilliant "virtuosity" of the Spanish violinist, Señor Sarasate, deserved a fuller attendance. The programme was varied and interesting. The symphony in D only whets the appetite for a third work of similar importance, from the pen of one who has so long bravely upheld the "classic" forms of art against the "latter-day" men, who, for their own convenience, furiously strive to upset them. While Johannes Brahms lives they are unlikely to win the victory, and before he has thoroughly accomplished his mission and laid down his untiring pen, it is not unlikely—their illustrious chief, whom none of them can approach within an immeasurable distance, being taken away—that, worn out by vain efforts, and conscious at last of their own comparative insignificance, they may retire into the old, well-beaten path, and see what they can achieve in that direction. "Oh, Wagner, Wagner!" they may then with excellent reason exclaim, "wherefore wert thou Wagner?" The symphony was admirably played under the vigilant direction of Mr. Manns. Señor Sarasate made much of Herr Max Bruch's very laboured concerto in G (No. 1), besides showing off his unerring execution and impassioned phrasing in a "Romanza" and "Habanera" of his own composition. The concert began with Beethoven's glorious overture to the *Egmont* of Goethe, and terminated with Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's first "Scotch Rhapsody," which, though coming so late, gave infinite pleasure to all who remained to hear it. The singer was Mr. Edmund Egbert Roberts. At the next concert a new Symphony in D, by Mr. T. Wingham, is to be introduced.

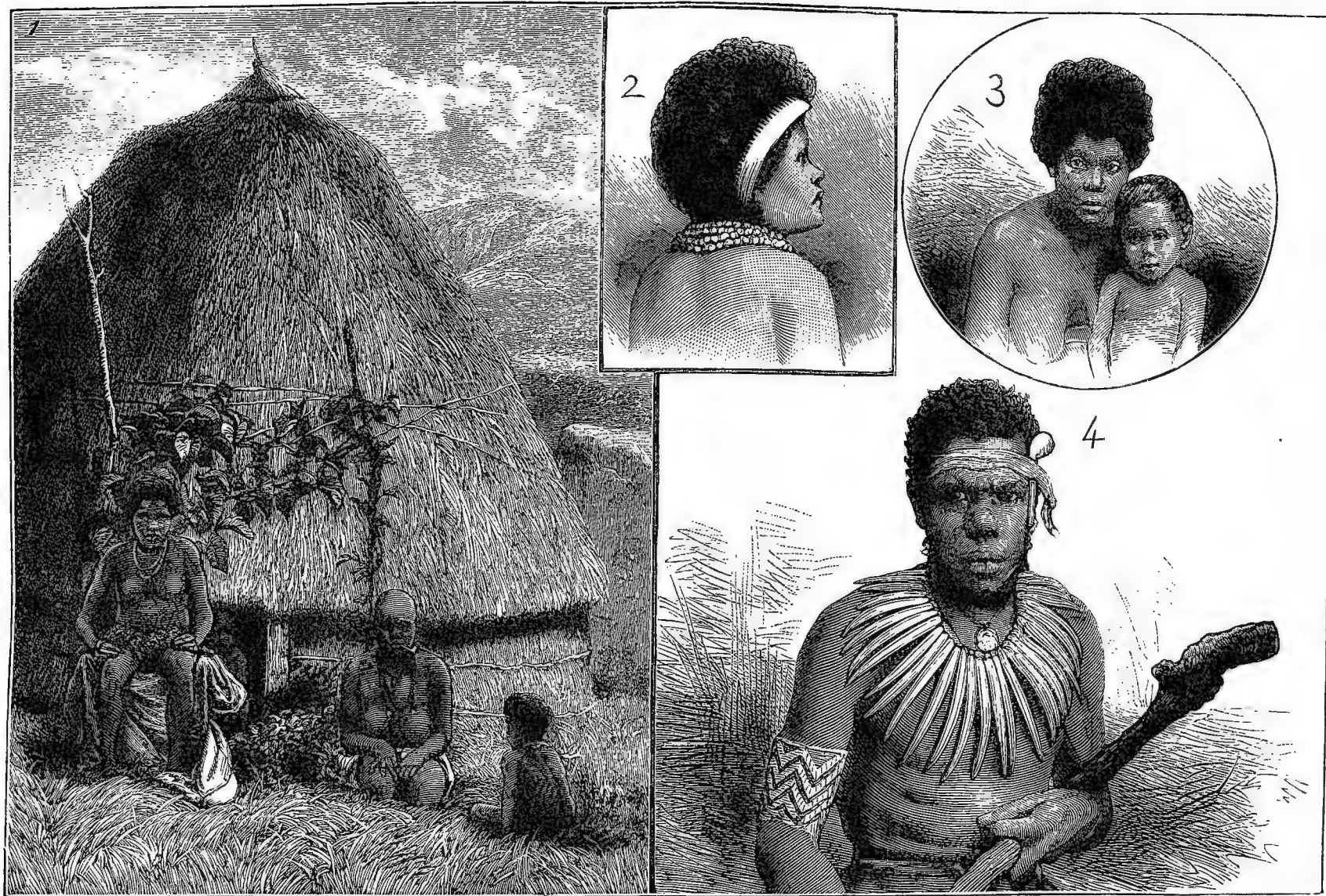
THE LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC does useful work in affording a good musical education both to professionals and lady amateurs; amongst the latter Miss Ullathorne distinguished herself at a private concert given on the 20th inst., at St. George's Hall, by her faultless rendering of Denza's charming song, "Si tu m'aimais;" while Miss Clarissa Mundy showed, for so young a lady, that the violin could be handled to advantage by her sex, amongst whom it appears to be becoming a favourite instrument.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC selected its first fifty open scholars on the 20th. The original number of 1,588 competitors had been reduced to 480 at the local examinations, and these again at the more elaborate ordeal in the Albert Hall last week to 76, out of whom the final 50 were chosen on the Friday. Among the 13 who gained scholarships for singing, are a blacksmith, a mill-girl, and the daughter of a brickmaker. Of the whole 50 only 8 were the children of musicians or of people connected with music.

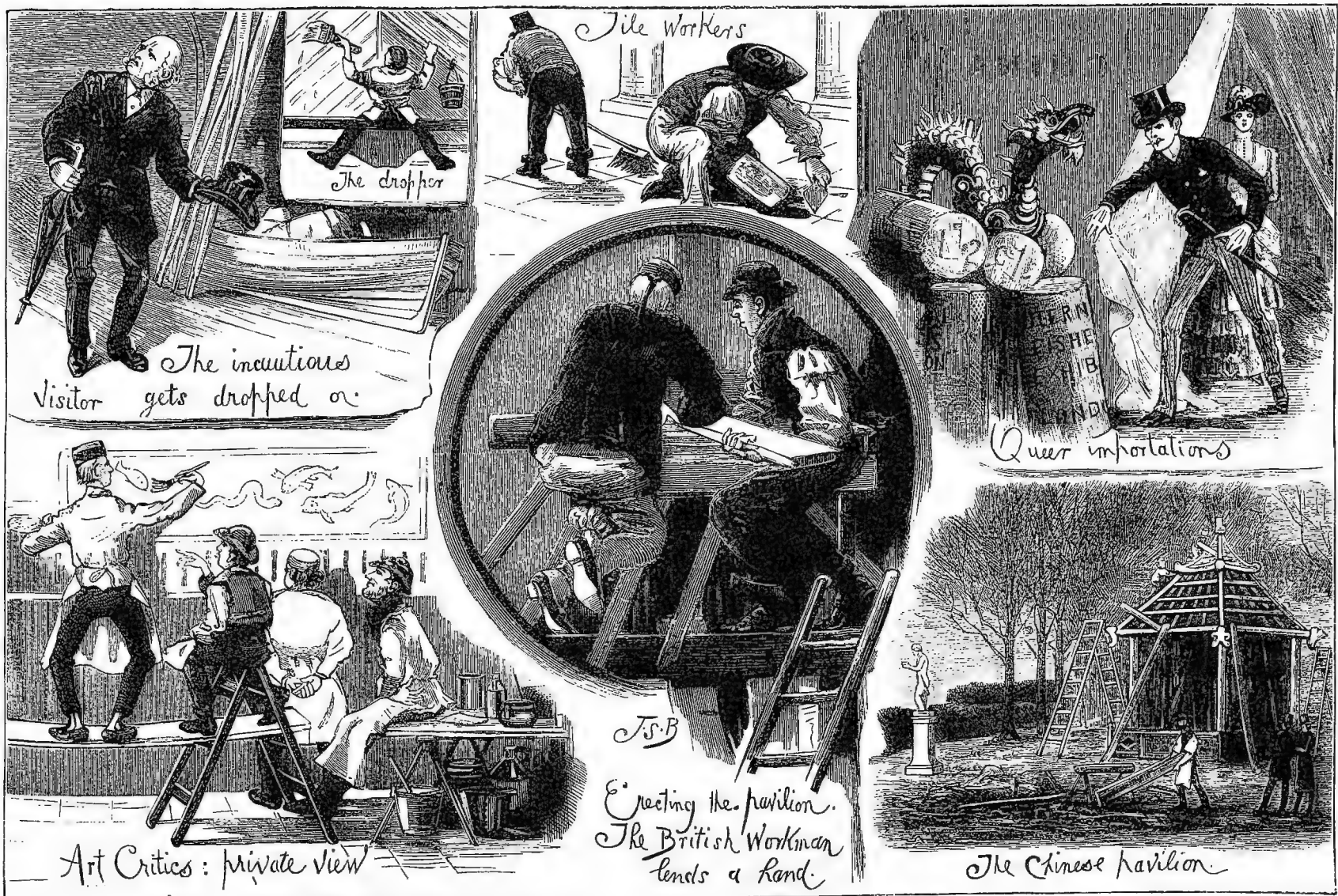
WAIFS.—It is said that Herr Pollini intends bringing out Mr. Mackenzie's *Colomba* at the Hamburg Opera next autumn—another compliment to our English composers which cannot fail to afford genuine satisfaction.—The *New York American Art Journal* informs us that Madame Adelina Patti has bought a pair of talking parrots. The biggest, by name "Jumbo," cost 360 dollars. If Madame Patti can manage to teach "Jumbo" how to sing an air or two something after her own inimitable fashion, the market value of that feathered biped would at once be increased ten-fold.—The village choirs of Oswestry, and the neighbourhood either side the Welsh Border, held their third annual Festival in Powis Hall, on Saturday last, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, its originator. That the results were highly creditable and likely to spread the influence of good music in those districts seems to be the general opinion. Mr. Leslie is therefore doing good work.—Mr. Mapleson and his indefatigable conductor, Signor Arditi, who has seen him through so many "ups and downs," are to leave New York for London, this day, by the *City of Berlin* steamer.



1. The Coronation Ceremony.—2. Decorated Ships in the Harbour.—3. Government Buildings and Statue of Kamehameha I.
THE CORONATION OF KING KALAKAUA AT HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS



1. A Native Family and Hut.—2. A Native Woman of the Better Class.—3. Female and Child.—4. A Male Native.
A CRUISE OF H.M.S. "DIAMOND" AMONGST THE SOLOMON ISLANDS



THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON—PREPARATION

once-celebrated Davenport Brothers, and, what is more, a lucid explanation of them. We are actually shown "how it's done," and the trick seems so simple when we know it that we marvel to remember how many of us really believed in spirit manifestations. Then lastly, we have a little stage play, where, in a light and dark *sans* successively, Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, as a spirit medium and his assistant, bring up the spirit of the deceased wife of an unbeliever in spiritualism, and afterwards terrify him with a most wonderful skeleton, which sheds its head and limbs, and replaces them again with the utmost nonchalance. Lastly, Mr. Charles Mellon's performance on the orchestrion deserves considerable praise. This is a most singular instrument, it is "all over the shop," it bursts forth over your head, or behind your back, and enables Mr. Mellon musically to reproduce a storm at sea in the most realistic manner.



PROPRIETORS OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS must not aspire, while Earl Selborne is Chancellor, to seats on the magisterial bench. The question, it seems, arose the other day in the case of Mr. Duncan, of Cardiff, and has since come up again on the nomination of a Mr. Ramsden, of Halifax. In both cases Lord Selborne refused to confirm the nominations, and for the same reason—that both gentlemen were proprietors of local newspapers.

CLAIMS OF COMPENSATION for over 40,000l. have been served on the Bristol Corporation for damage to property in last winter's floods. The ground of complaint is the alleged failure of the Corporation to comply with the provisions of the old Dock Act, limiting the height of the water in the floating harbour.

THOMAS JONES, the Dartmoor convict, who nearly killed Warder Staddon with an iron spade, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Though only nineteen, several previous convictions, the last being one to five years' penal servitude, were recorded against him, and it was shown that he had once before used the spade in a desperate assault on a fellow-convict. The Deputy-Governor, who was called as a witness, was gravely censured by Baron Huddleston for incidentally remarking that the accused was "an unmitigated liar," and "one of the worst characters in the prison." Such attempts to prejudice a prisoner's case were pronounced by his lordship "most discreditable."

A FAMILIAR FIGURE in the Tichborne trial, Mina Jury, has again turned up under the name of Ada Mina Semprière, charged with neglecting, as a ticket-of-leave convict, to notify a change of address to the police. Mrs. Jury, it may be remembered, was sentenced in 1876 to seven years' penal servitude for larceny, and for some months has been wanted by the police for obtaining money by misrepresentations. Among her victims was the Duke of Edinburgh, to whom she was recommended by Lord Kilmorey, who was quite persuaded, from her account of persons and events in Adelaide at the time of the Duke's Visit in 1867, that she was a niece of the Governor, Sir Dominic Daly, and was now in distress through the murder of her husband in the massacres last year at Alexandria. From the Duke she obtained 15l., and from Mrs. Gladstone, whom she also seems to have interviewed, 10l. She has now been awarded six months' hard labour on the charge preferred against her, with the consolatory remark from the magistrate that after that other steps would probably be taken.

THE CROSS AND CANDLESTICKS on the altar of St. Paul's have twice within the last few days roused the ire of strange fanatics. The first offender was a young man named Lambert, who was charged with rising in the middle of the service and disturbing the congregation by denouncing the Cathedral as a disgusting place of Popery. As Lambert had offended twice before, the Lord Mayor now awarded him fourteen days' imprisonment, a sentence which the prisoner acknowledged by offering up an extempore prayer. More curious, at least from the social position of the offender, was the case of Mr. W. Handsley Podmore, described by himself as "a practising solicitor, a Master Extraordinary of the Court of Chancery, and holder of five appointments in the City." Mr. Podmore did not indeed interrupt Divine Service, but he came to the Cathedral on Monday between 12 and 1, got over the ropes which bar the entrance to the choir, and insisted on the verger removing the cross and candlesticks, the result being that he himself was removed by the police after a verbal conflict with the officials, of which the two parties gave the most opposite accounts. The case was heard before Sir R. Carden, and adjourned for a week, the defendant (who could not understand that he had done wrong by insisting out of service hours that there should be no cross in a Protestant Cathedral, nor candlesticks to light people on the downward road) being liberated meanwhile on his own recognisances in 50l.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS having decided in favour of the defendant in the suit of Clarke v. Bradlaugh, that gentleman has now retorted on his adversaries and obtained judgment in the Queen's Bench Division against the real prosecutor, Mr. Newdegate—Clarke being admittedly a man of straw—for all the costs of the suit. Lord Loughborough's decision in the action of Wallis v. the Duke of Portland was held by the Lord Chief Justice as decisive that Mr. Newdegate had been guilty of the legal offence of "maintenance." Mr. Newdegate will of course be entitled to appeal.

AFTER a very able speech on his own behalf by the defendant Foote, and an elaborate summing-up by the Lord Chief Justice, the jury in the prosecution of the Queen v. Ramsay and Foote, the publisher and editor of the *Freethinker*, failed to agree, and were discharged on Wednesday, after having been locked up from 12.30 till 5 P.M. The case, it is understood, will be tried again without any delay.

THE rule nisi obtained by the defendant for a new trial in the cause *celebre* of Belt v. Lawes is to come on for argument in the Queen's Bench Division after the Whitsun Vacation.—The application of the money-lender, Taylor, and his solicitor Boyns in the same Court for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence has been rejected—the judges after careful perusal of the notes of the case failing to see just cause for either allegation.

LONDON MORTALITY again decreased last week, and 1,755 deaths were registered against 1,803 during the previous seven days, a decline of 48, being 33 above the average, and at the rate of 23.3 per 1,000. These deaths included 2 from small-pox, 46 from measles (a fall of 11), 21 from scarlet fever (a rise of 7), 19 from diphtheria (a decrease of 1), 40 from whooping-cough (an increase of 4), 10 from enteric fever (a decline of 6), 3 from ill-defined forms of fever (a rise of 1), and 13 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a rise of 5). Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 474, a decrease of 58, but being 63 above the average. Different forms of violence caused 67 deaths; 56 were the result of accident or negligence, among which were 23 from fractures, 12 from burns or scalds, 4 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 10 were infants under one year of age. There were 2,607 births registered, against 2,598 during the previous week, being 97 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 48 deg., and 0.2 deg. above the average.



THE TURF.—The curtain may be said to have fallen on the "cross-country" season on Saturday last at Sandown Park, where the Grand National Steeplechase saw only five starters at the post out of twenty-five subscribers. Jolly Sir John, The Scot, and Standard were supported in the market in the order given, but they could not supply the winner, who turned up in Mr. Yates's Albert Cecil. This animal has done yeoman's service for his owner during the last few months, having won many races; but some of his recent performances were hardly suggestive of his victory on Saturday. On the whole, the New Rules of Steeple-chasing have worked well, but whether they will eventually give us an improved "cross-country" animal somewhat of the olden stamp is very doubtful.—Cold wind blowing, as it has blown this week, over Newmarket Heath, is not conducive to the enjoyment of racing there, and those who attended the First Spring Meeting have had a bitter time of it, without very much to compensate them as regards the general racing. They had, however, a grand race for the Two Thousand on Wednesday, which will long be remembered for the closeness of its finish. An average number of starters faced the flag, and among the fifteen were several of the best two-year-old performers of last season. On the strength of a private trial Lord Falmouth's Galliard had ruled first favourite for some little time, but Highland Chief had the call of him at the start, the price of the favourite being about 3 to 1. Auctioneer made a good deal of the running, the field coming along at a merry pace, but at the Stand the three placed horses had it all to themselves, Galliard beating Goldfield in the last few strides by a head, with the Prince only a neck behind the pair. Archer, who is having but a poor season in the way of wins, of course rode Lord Falmouth's colt, and this is the third Two Thousand he has won for his master. Just as the numbers of the runners had been announced, the aged Prince Bathynny fell down in a fit and almost immediately expired. He will be universally regretted, and his loss is a great one to the Turf. He won the Derby in 1875 with Galopin; and if he had lived only a few minutes longer he would have seen the Two Thousand won by a son of that sire. By the Prince's death that good horse Fulmen is disqualified for the Derby. The result of the Two Thousand leaves the great Epsom event a pretty open affair. At the time of writing Beau Brummel and Galliard are about equal favourites at 5 to 1 each, The Prince standing at 6, and Goldfield at 7 to 1, while Ladislas is quoted at 9 to 1.—The French Two Thousand—the Poule d'Essai—has been won by Mr. Lefevre's Regain, who, ridden by the English jockey C. Loates, beat eight others.

FOOTBALL.—Players in this department still "urge the flying ball," especially up northwards, the cold weather being favourable to the game. A splendid Association match between Aston Villa and Edinburgh University has ended in a draw, each scoring a goal; but at Darwin the Scotch University has beaten the Darwinites by three goals to one.—The Wales and Border Counties Challenge Cup has been won by Wrexham, the Druids being beaten in the final game.—The Yorkshire Cup (Rugby) has fallen to Wakefield Trinity, which beat Halifax in the final.

LACROSSE.—The coming visit of the Canadian and Indian teams gave an additional interest to the great match of North v. South, played at the Oval on Saturday last, though the bitterly cold wind kept many intending visitors away. The North were the favourites, and won by four games to three; but it would be difficult to say which was really the better team. Some excellent play was shown on both sides, and we shall certainly give our coming visitors a warm reception.

AQUATICS.—Over the Thames Championship Course George Thomas has beaten James Lloyd, of Chelsea, by a length and three-quarters; and in a double-sculling match (a rare occurrence on the Thames), the race was awarded by the Umpire to Powers and Sanders, though they had to shift into another craft and row over the course after a foul with their opponents, J. and E. Gillett, near the Crab Tree.—George Buebar challenges any *bona fide* resident in the kingdom to scull him. Of course, if his challenge is not accepted, he will be entitled to call himself the Champion. Shades of the past Champions must find it hard to realise such a state of things.

CRICKET.—News has arrived of the conclusion of the antipodean tour of the Hon. Ivo Bligh's team. In all, the Englishmen have played seventeen matches, of which nine were won, three lost, and five drawn. Their final game against Victoria ended in a crushing defeat. Midwinter, who so long figured in the Gloucestershire Eleven, has returned to Australia, and on this occasion played for Victoria, and carried out his bat for a splendid innings of 92.

CHESS.—The Great International Chess Contest commenced on Thursday at the Criterion. There are thirteen entries for the Major, and twenty-eight for the Minor, or Vizayanagram, Tournament. The players will include all the chief chess masters of Europe. The tournament may be prolonged for two months.

ANGLING.—Though the uncanny weather has caused Thames trout to be almost a blank since the 1st of the month, and dwellers by the river have profited but little as yet this spring by their proximity to it, they will all probably give a hearty welcome to *The Thames* newspaper, which, hailing from 151, Fleet Street, makes its first appearance this week. It will naturally enough contain a good deal of angling news and of original piscatorial matter, but it will be a record generally of sports and pastimes connected with the Thames, and of all matters of interest to dwellers in the Thames Valley, and to those who take their pastime on the river as one of our national playgrounds. Each copy will contain a copious supply of "Bank Notes."

ENGLISH CHURCH AT BERLIN.—Berlin is the only place of importance on the Continent where English and American visitors are without a church of their own wherein to worship. Services are at present conducted in a small and inconvenient room in the Montbijou Palace. On the occasion of the recent Silver Wedding the English Consul-General at Berlin presented the Crown Princess of Germany (our Princess Royal) with the sum of 1,500l., to form the foundation of a fund for erecting an English church in Berlin, an object which the Princess has long had at heart. The English residents at Berlin have contributed liberally, but they are not wealthy, and therefore an influential Committee has been formed in London for securing further funds. Among the names are those of the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of London, the United States Minister (Mr. J. R. Lowell), and Mr. G. J. Goschen. Contributions are invited from Englishmen, from Americans, and from Germans who by residence in England have become attached to the English Church service, and will be received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C., or by the Honorary Secretaries, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, The Residences, South Kensington Museum, and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, 31, Montpelier Square, S.W.



THE BERLIN EXHIBITION OF HYGIENE, which came to such an untimely end by fire last year, has been entirely reconstructed, and will be opened early in May by the German Crown Prince.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SUNDAY SOCIETY were admitted last Sunday to the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street. During the afternoon 267 persons visited the collection.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND has acquired a very fine landscape by Gainsborough, in the painter's early style, and two brilliant pictures of Dresden by the younger Canaletto. The two latter are remarkably perfect, and were bought at the recent Narischkine sale in Paris.

THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS are to cease at the end of the prescribed year, and the different expeditions will return in September, provided the ice allows their departure. The Russian station at the mouth of the Lena has been very successful. All the members have kept their health, and the observations have been carried on without interruption, the lowest temperature recorded being—38° Reaumur.

POPE PIUS THE NINTH'S PERSONAL EFFECTS have been sold by auction in Rome, much to the annoyance of the faithful, who consider that the late Pope's family ought to have preserved every atom of his belongings as a relic. There was a miscellaneous collection of crucifixes, sacred pictures and images, portraits of crowned heads and celebrities, missals, &c., but the public was not very eager to buy, and in many cases the things fetched even less than their intrinsic value.

A CURIOUS "CELESTIAL PARTY" is given by a certain feminine Transatlantic college, to celebrate each student having finished her astronomical studies. The floor of the ball room is marked off into orbits, the *American Queen* tells us, and the girls fancifully dressed to represent the planets, such as Flora, Vesta, Astræa, Ceres, &c., revolve and rotate through these orbits around a young man dressed in flame-coloured habiliments to represent the sun, and who discourses to his satellites in poetry and prose. But a more popular and agreeable mode of entertaining guests is the plan lately introduced in New York society for a rich host to invite a party on a long railway excursion, and to pay all the bills. Thus one millionaire is going to take his friends to New Orleans and back.

BIG ELEPHANTS seem sometimes to be rather too much even for Mr. Barnum, notwithstanding that great showman's long experience, and the story of the end of one of Jumbo's latest companions shows that practice and discipline can avail very little against a vicious disposition. "Pilot" was an Asiatic elephant which had been in Barnum's show for three years, and was the biggest of his kind in America until Jumbo arrived. He was exceedingly ill-tempered, and though greatly petted generally raised a disturbance at the most inconvenient times. Lately he grew much worse, and besides attacking his fellow beasts, damaging his stables, and knocking down chimneys, seriously injured several of the keepers. At last it was seen that no life was safe when Pilot was about, and a final effort to subdue him was made late one night. The *New York Herald* tells us that two clever elephants were set on each side of the frenzied creature to prevent him moving, and after several hours of vain efforts, during which Pilot tried to gore his two companions with his tusks, whirling his trunk through the air like a flail, he was securely bound by immensely thick ropes passed through pulleys, and forty men managed to pull him down on to the floor. Then the poor beast was "disciplined with hop poles," but to no purpose, and at last five bullets from a huge Colt's revolver made an end of Pilot. This episode has aroused a good deal of ill-feeling, as it is thought that the elephant was unnecessarily tortured.

CHARITABLE ITEMS.—The Duke of Cambridge presided, on the 20th inst., at the festival dinner of the British Home for Incurables. His Royal Highness strongly recommended the charity to his hearers, from his own knowledge, gained by personal inspection. It is certainly an institution that will appeal to the sympathies of those enjoying health and means. Three houses are rented at Clapham, where those poor creatures are received who are born into this world helpless from the first, and who here find the means of supporting existence with less pain than would otherwise be the case in homes of poverty, or most probably the workhouse. The finances have fallen so low that one of the houses is now closed; while 120 accepted candidates await admission that cannot be accorded unless the public will afford further support.—The Duke of Albany presided on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at a dinner given in Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for consumption. It is situated at Ventnor, and is so built that the patients are lodged in a number of separate cottages, so that each patient has a separate bedroom. The funds at its disposal are totally inadequate to meet the demands from poor patients, seventy of whom are waiting for admission. The only little funded property—1,000l. Consols—has had to be sold out, so that unless aid be forthcoming the area of its operations must be diminished. The London office is at 34, Craven Street, Strand.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury was President of the Sea-Side Convalescent Hospital, Seaford, the first established home of its character in all England, from the time of its inauguration until his death; and the present Archbishop of Canterbury, his successor, has consented to occupy the same position.

THE PARIS SALON opens on Tuesday, and the last jury—that of sculpture—have finished their duties. 450 busts, 160 full-length statues, and a large number of groups have been admitted, and among the most interesting exhibits will be one of the last works of the late sculptor Clésinger—a figure intended to complete a triumphal group he was executing for the École Militaire. Arrangements are fast being made also for the first Triennial Salon in September, and M. Jules Ferry has energetically entreated the jury to be very particular in their choice. He points out that this retrospective exhibition ought to represent truly the very best side of French art, and that as the younger and less practised painters have ample opportunities of publicity in the annual Salons only first-rate works should be selected. 800 paintings and 300 pieces of sculpture will be accepted, but as already applications have been made to admit considerably over this number the jury will have no light task. M. Meissonnier is the President of the Painting Section, with MM. Gérôme and Cabanel as Vice-Presidents. The Government will spare no expense to make the exhibition a success, plentiful funds being forthcoming, while State tapestries will be lent to ornament the rooms suitably. Talking of tapestries, a new room has been opened at the Cluny Museum to contain a series of six magnificent Aubusson tapestries of the fifteenth century. They are well-known as "The Tapestries of the Lady of the Unicorn," as they represent the history of a Lady de Viste, at Lyon, who adopted the unicorn for her emblem, and came from the Château de Boussac. As the old castle had been turned into a prefecture, the tapestries had suffered considerably by the change, having been cut to suit the size of the room, and some portions used as carpets. Now, however, they have been most skilfully repaired. To return to Art proper, there is some talk of removing the works of modern painters from the Luxembourg, in order to afford more room for Government offices, and the chief Paris artists have vigorously petitioned the State against any such alteration.

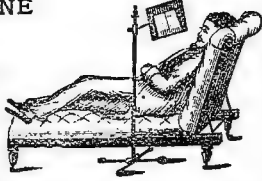
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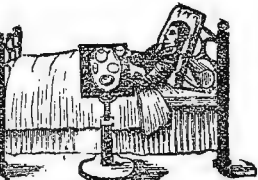


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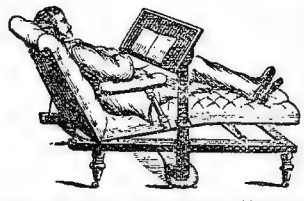
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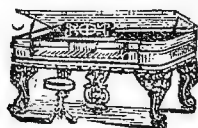
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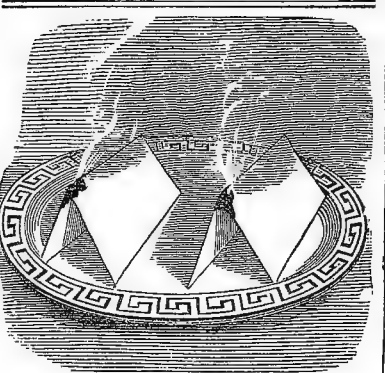
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THE MEXICAN HAIR
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The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by
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Like the autumn leaves that fall,
Then is felt that sudden feeling
Which does every heart enthrall,
Then we look for some specific
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"We twain have met like ships upon the sea."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

It will be remembered that Uncle Joshua had announced to Chester that he had a plan for breaking off Violet's marriage with Captain Masi. It was an extremely simple plan. He intended to buy Masi off. He had small doubt that the latter would accept his proposition. "Foreigners," said Mr. Higgins to himself, "don't look at these things the same as we do." Then he began to consider in what way it would be best to open the negotiation. He thought that Masi might be somewhat shamefaced and constrained if he were required to speak with him (Uncle Joshua) on the subject face to face. And he did not wish to write the proposition, for divers good reasons. Then it struck him that he might employ as ambassador that shabby-looking individual who was so frequently in Masi's society; and of whom old Giorgi, and Chester, and others had spoken as being constantly at the office of the *Tribune of the People*. "That's my man," thought Mr. Higgins. "He looks as if he'd do a good deal for twenty francs."

The gallant Colonel had met the Higginses once in the street in company with Chester, and had given strong hints of his desire to be introduced to the family; but to these Chester had turned a deaf ear. The Colonel, however, could not be prevented from saluting the English family whenever he encountered them; and he had won golden opinions from Mrs. Higgins by the extravagant flourish with which he took off his hat to her. She thought it a very distinguished and genteel tribute; and was not at all displeased by the fact that it made all the passers-by turn to stare at her.

To the Colonel, then, Mr. Higgins resolved to address himself. And, keeping his design strictly to himself, he wrote a short note, and sent it by the hand of a *commissionaire* to the office of the *Tribune* newspaper. He knew no other address, but he had been assured that Colonel Smith-Müller was constantly to be found at the office.

In fact, the Colonel chanced to be there when the note arrived. He was alone in the Editor's room, to which he had acquired (or assumed) the right of entry at all hours; and had been beguiling the time by opening all the unlocked drawers, examining all the papers, and reading all the letters he could lay his hand on. It was the day after his visit to the Palazzo Nasoni, and he had been anxiously debating in his mind what step to take next. He had

seen that Nina did not fear him;—was prepared to defy him. She had probably destroyed his chance of making a good bargain with the Prince. His supply of money was running very low. He had had a spell of good luck at the gaming-tables of Monaco; but the proceeds of his play were almost gone. He had a long score at more than one eating-house in Rome, and it was several weeks since he had paid any rent for his squalid lodging. This latter circumstance, however, did not much oppress him, for his landlady was a lonely widow, poor and timid. She had already, in despair of getting any payment from him, hinted at her willingness to forgive part of his debt if he would but go away and leave her room free. And from that moment he had resolved not to pay anything at all. But how to provide the daily dinner and dram and tobacco was a more difficult question. What chance might there be of getting anything from Beppe Guarini? Beppe was no longer the struggling exile and conspirator of old days. He was a man of substance; and, in his way, a man of mark. He might not be so ready as Nina to brave publicity rather than come to any terms. With a woman like Nina there was always the danger of her taking the bit between her teeth. What made her so dangerous and difficult to manage was that she would not spare herself. "I know her,—the she-devil," thought the Colonel to himself. "There's no power on earth, nor above it, nor below it, that can coax her or frighten her, if once she has made up her mind." And then he relapsed into melancholy reflections. They might, indeed, be termed tragical reflections, to judge from the expression of his brooding face. His encounter with Nina in Casa Nasoni he considered a great disaster. He had his own reasons for dreading its possible results. It was true, as she with her keen insight had said, that he feared the Guarinis. Certainly neither compassion, nor affection, nor repentance for his own share in the evils of the past had kept him from assailing them; and yet he had been many weeks in Rome and had made no sign.

He sat thinking over what had passed in the Palazzo Nasoni; wondering whether his state of intoxication had led him to say dangerous or imprudent words; trying to recal the whole scene, and cursing his ill-fortune that had brought Nina face to face with him at that moment. "As to 'face to face,'" he thought, "she might have met me face to face—has done so perhaps—and not have known me with the dark dye, and those glasses. But she had had time to

watch and listen, to hear my voice—I wish she had dropped down dead there and then!"

It was at this moment that Mr. Higgins's note was brought to him. He read it eagerly, with raised eyebrows and pursed-up mouth. In accordance with its instructions he gave the bearer a verbal answer. "Tell the gentleman it is all right. I will come punctually at the hour named." And then, when the messenger had gone away, he got up and walked up and down the room with an elated air. A hundred schemes darted into his mind. This rich Englishman might prove to be a mine of money. What could he (the Colonel) be needed for? No matter. It was clear at all events that he *was* needed. The note begged that the appointment should be considered "strictly private and confidential." Aha! That looked promising. People who required him to be private and confidential must pay him for being so; and pay him handsomely too! He was boastful and bullying in his revived hopefulness, even as he marched about the room there alone.

In a few minutes the door opened, and Masi entered, looking tired and jaded. He nodded silently to the other man, and flung himself into a chair.

"What news, what news, my beloved friend,—my gallant Masi?" roared the Colonel.

"No news."

"Ha? How are things going? Not badly? Surely, things are not going badly?"

"As badly as possible, and that's no news. I told you there was none."

"*Coraggio!* We must not despair! We must not let that bold spirit sink into depression! The affair of the rifles has failed, certainly. That was a blow. I lay it at the door of that blockhead of an Englishman, that Chester!"

"How so? You told me you had a telegram from Greece to say that in consequence of the change of Ministry the influential persons who were interested in the matter could do no more."

"So I did. Precisely. But it's a question of chronology, my dear friend. If I could have got that pig-headed fellow to advance the sum needed—a mere trifle—then and there, we should have been *beforehand*, don't you see? And once I had seriously compromised myself, the Greek Minister of War—I know I can trust you, my dear Masi, not to mention his name,—would have at all

events seen me reimbursed for time and trouble. And perhaps he would have taken the rifles at his own risk and peril. They are noble fellows, the Hellenes. And after all, you know, the money would not have come out of his pocket. But that confounded idiot of an Englishman lost us the chance. Well; it was not to be. I am somewhat of a fatalist. I learned to be so among the Mohammedans." Then looking once more at Masi, and seeing him still sitting in the same listless attitude, and with a gloomy face, he said boisterously, "*Allons, mon camarade!* Never despond,—never despair! I have had harder knocks than you, my dear and valued friend. But Alexis Smith-Müller defies all hazards to shake his courage." He pulled out a silver watch attached to a black ribbon. "It is nearly time for my appointment," he said with an air of importance.

"Are you going?" asked Masi, who did not even raise his eyes as he put the question.

"Yes. It is rather a mysterious thing, and may prove to be of immense importance. I have had a private summons—I don't mind telling you—to the Roumanian Legation. If I learn anything that can be of use to the *Tribune*—and that may be told with honour, always with honour!—you shall have it, my dear Masi. Come, cheer up! *Coraggio, coraggio, coraggio!*"

"I wish to Heaven," said Masi, speaking as if in answer to his own thoughts, and without giving much heed to what the other man had been saying, "I wish with all my soul that you had never put it into my head to mistrust Nina Guarini! I don't believe now that she meant to play me false."

"She?" burst out the Colonel with sudden ferocity. "I tell you there does not exist a false creature in the shape of woman. She's the most treacherous, selfish, mercenary, utterly evil-minded—"

"She was a kind friend to me," interrupted Masi, still with the same air of pursuing his own meditations rather than addressing his companion. "She gave me good advice over and over again,—only I was too great a fool to take it."

"Did she, or did she not, manage the sale of the Mattoccia lands? Had she, or had she not, secret negotiations with Prince Massimiliano Nasoni? Did she tell you how matters really stood, whilst you were fancying the sale still to be made by Ciccio, and the Blacks ready to take up the scheme?"

"She was not bound to tell me,—supposing you are right in your facts. She did warn me to sell my shares. I'm sorry I wrote her that letter. I was rash and irritated."

"You need not regret it. It is good for you to have broken with those wretches. Oh, she and that sly rascal Guarini played a double game. Friends with the Radicals, friends with the Clericals, making a speculation out of both! But they will be unmasked some day. Why she was the mistress of that pearl of Princes, that noble, elegant, honourable gentleman, the Prince Massimo Nasoni? I tell you I know it."

"What is it to us if she was?" said Masi, with a sudden frown, and turning full on the Colonel. "Why should I rake into her past? Upon my soul I do believe that if ever there was a faithful wife in the world, Nina has been a faithful wife to Guarini. She might have brought any of the men around her to her feet, by just lifting her pretty white finger. But she didn't want any love-making."

The other man looked at him with a singular expression. "Even if she had the bad taste not to want it from Captain Mario Masi, that doesn't prove—"

"Bah! I'm not a boy to make any *blague* and pretences. I might easily have fallen in love with *la* Nina. Why not? But she was my friend; honestly, simply, my friend. When I think of it all now, I believe she was the best friend I ever had."

"You didn't think so the other day."

"I didn't think at all. I was in a passion."

"You were well inspired, I can assure you. Don't repent it. You will hear some frightful revelations about that woman before long. I am grieved to say it, my dear and valued friend, but she will be shown in her true colours,—she and Guarini. There are those on their track who won't easily be turned aside. If you would have published that little article confided to me by that friend of mine—"

"Never! I will never attack Beppe or his wife with such weapons. I have told you so once. Don't recur to that proposition, or we shall quarrel."

The Colonel slapped him on the shoulder, and then shook his hand enthusiastically. "You are a noble fellow, my dear Masi! But it pains me to see your fine nature deceived. No matter. You will be convinced some day of the truth of my words." With that he swaggered out murmuring that he feared he should be late for his appointment with the Roumanian Secretary.

Masi, left alone, remained for some time in the same brooding attitude. At length he roused himself, and began to turn over a little packet of letters and proofs that lay ready for him on his desk. The letters were nearly all demands for money, or refusals to advance it. His creditors were pressing, and those to whom he had appealed for assistance had one and all refused it on various pretexts.

As he sat there, the printer sent in word that he wished to see him, and without waiting for permission, shouldered aside the office errand-boy, who had announced him, and pushed his way into the room. He was importunate, and somewhat rough, but at bottom not devoid of consideration for Masi. But he himself was the father of a family, he said. His children could not be fed on air. His workmen could not be paid with promises, and so on. Masi listened more quietly and patiently than was his wont. At the end of the interview he said, "To-day is Wednesday, isn't it? Things shall not go on unsettled beyond the end of this week. I have a prospect—I hope—of some assistance. It it comes, it will come before Saturday. If you will go on printing the paper until Saturday morning, I will give you my word of honour that you shall not print another line for me without the money in hand."

"But the outstanding account? It is heavy."

"If I get the assistance I hope for, you shall have half your claim down at once in ready money. If not—I shall give up everything I have in the world. When a man gives up *everything*, he can do no more."

Presently, after the printer had withdrawn, Gino Peretti bustled in with an affection of great hurry and business. "Now, my dear Masi, what is it? I am run off my legs. I haven't a moment to spare. I wouldn't have come to any one else in Rome at this hour. But your note was so pressing—What is it?"

And when Masi began to speak of the possibility of obtaining a temporary loan for the *Tribune*, Peretti cut him short at once, with his bustling pretence of candour. It was out of the question! Out of the question! He himself was in straits for money. Didn't know which way to turn for five thousand francs. That Pontine Marshes scheme had half ruined him. Ah! People thought he had made a good thing of it, did they? He only wished they had been in his shoes! He would make them a present of his profits on that affair with a vast deal of pleasure. No, no; owing to Ciccio Nasoni's having muddled matters, and not known his own affairs as he ought to have done, the upshot was that the only person who had made a good thing of the Pontine Marshes was that illustrious scamp, Prince Massimiliano.

Again it was observable that Masi endured the oil merchant's noisy harangue with singular patience and quietude. He was not usually so tolerant of Peretti's overbearing eloquence. "Gino," said he quietly, "I wish you would tell me one thing. It's all

over now, and it matters little. But I should like to know whether it was *la* Guarini who managed that transaction with the Prince."

"Yes; she and I between us. But she was the ambassadress."

"That is true, then?"

"Do you mean to say you didn't know it? I thought you would be sure to know it; especially as it was her doing to have those shares assigned to you."

Masi looked up quickly. "Her doing?" he said.

"Ah, well,—there, it slipped out. But I'm sure I thought you knew it by this time."

"Nina Guarini gave me those shares?"

"Oh, of course, it was the directors who really gave them," answered Peretti, suddenly remembering the flourishing letter he had written on the subject in presenting them to Masi. "But *la* Nina suggested the mode—the mode of offering you that little tribute, as an acknowledgment of what the *Tribune* had done for the Company. In fact—well, as you said it's all over now, and it doesn't matter; so why not say that it was chiefly her doing?"

Peretti was a good deal relieved and surprised to find Masi in so easy and little exigent a mood. He had come prepared for reproaches, and resolved, if necessary, to tell Masi once for all that he (Gino Peretti) neither could nor would do anything more for the paper. He had got off without a scene or a quarrel, and was consequently inclined to be good-natured.

"Come now, Masi," he said, "I hope you are going to give up this newspaper affair. It will never pay a *centesimo* as a speculation; and you won't get the Party to back you with money now. There are too many irons in the fire. As a friend and a man who has some experience of these things, I *hope* you'll give it up, my dear fellow."

"I think it not unlikely that I may," answered Masi slowly. The other man looked at him in surprise. It was the first time Masi had even listened with patience to such a suggestion, much less seemed inclined to accept it.

"Bravo!" said Peretti. "Bravo! I'm glad to hear you say that. Good night."

"Good-night."

"You mustn't take it ill that I don't throw good money after bad into this business."

"Oh, no. Especially as you have none to throw, and are half ruined by the Pontine Marshes Company."

Peretti laughed a little uneasily. "Ha, ha, ha! Oh well, of course, one—ahem!—one might scrape together a few thousand francs still. I don't say— But where would be the use? It's all a lost affair;—a sinking ship."

"And we all know what sort of creatures make haste to get out of a sinking ship."

"And what else ought any creatures to do that have a grain of gumption?—crew, steersman, or skipper?"

"Well, perhaps the skipper, at all events, might—go down with it."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE Colonel had very little idea what sort of person he was likely to find in Mr. Higgins. He had been told that he was rich, and that he was a provincial merchant. That was all he knew. Whether Mr. Higgins were likely to be more accessible to cajolery or insolence, what degree and species of lying would best go down with him, whether he were generous or stingy, hard-tempered or easy, shrewd or stupid—of all this the Colonel was quite ignorant. But he had no doubt of his own ability to get the better of the old man; having in general a swaggering contempt for the gullibility of his fellow-creatures until they had kicked him—materially or metaphorically.

Mr. Higgins had resolved to keep his negotiation with this person strictly to himself, as has been stated. But he took no trouble to make a mystery of his coming. He had far too high an idea of his own authority to do anything of the kind. He had simply said to his wife, "You will be so good, Jane Higgins, as to go out of our private sitting-room this evening, and stay out of it until I send for you. I expect a person on private business, and I don't wish to be interrupted."

Mrs. Higgins had not the least objection to spend the evening in the public drawing-room. In fact she generally did so from choice. But she did not like to be turned out of what she called her own "salon." And especially she did not like to be kept in the dark on any subject. But she knew that open rebellion would be in vain. "Lor, Mr. Higgins," she cried, playfully, "what awful mysteries are going on? I hope you're not going to turn Bluebeard!"

"No, no, Jane Higgins," retorted her spouse. "I won't turn Bluebeard. I should never think of trusting you with the key."

Whereupon Mrs. Higgins flounced off. But she lingered in her bedroom, which adjoined the sitting-room, until she heard a step approaching along the corridor. And then she came forth with an innocent unconscious air, and found herself face to face with Colonel Smith-Müller. She was genuinely surprised to see him there, and at first did not imagine that he could be her husband's expected visitor. But when he had given her one of his most caricatured bows—seeing with half an eye that he was safe in exaggerating any demonstration of homage to her—he passed on to the door of the sitting-room, tapped at it, was told to enter, and went in closing the door behind him.

Mrs. Higgins walked on a little way, and then stood still hesitating for full a minute in the lighted corridor. Finally she turned, and went back very softly to her bedroom. She found her husband at the door preparing to lock it. "What do you want here, Jane Higgins?" said he. "I thought you had gone to the drawing-room."

"So I had. I only came back for my handkerchief. Why on earth do you lock the door?"

"You get your handkerchief and I'll tell you. Found it? Well then, I lock this door so as no one shall slip in and listen through the thin partition to what me and the person with me are saying."

Mrs. Higgins flushed crimson. "Goodness me, Mr. Higgins," she exclaimed. "I can't think how you can suspect such things! How do they come into your head? I should never have thought of such a mean idea. I hate suspiciousness!"

But her husband had spoken in all good faith, and without the faintest thought of suspecting her. "Well, suspiciousness ain't a good thing, nor a pleasant 'un," he answered, gravely. "And I'm glad to find you're not apt at it, Jane. Now go to the drawing-room, and leave me to my business."

"Hah!" said the Colonel, when the two men were alone. "You've fastened that door? Right, sir, right! Your precaution is a wise one."

"It was your precaution, to give the devil his due," answered Mr. Higgins. And then he added explanatorily, "That's a common saying in the English language, you understand, and don't mean anything personal, Colonel Smith."

"My dear sir, I quite understand. Your idiom was once familiar to me as my own."

"Was it, though? And what is your own? For I'm sure I don't rightly know."

"My native language is—ahem!—is Servian. But I speak also Russian, Polish, German, French, a little Turkish, a little Italian, and a little English, as you hear!"

"Lord bless me! It must be very useful to you to know so many languages."

"It has been in my time;—very useful. And you," with a superior smile; for he began to fancy this old provincial was

simple, and might be overawed; "you speak no foreign tongues—no?"

"Not a word."

"Is it possible? Ha! A great disadvantage. It's lucky for you that some people take the trouble to speak your language, my good sir."

"Well, it ain't unlucky for them either. I suppose you find it worth your while to speak Russian and Prussian and Turkish, and all the rest. It suits your line of life, no doubt. You haven't learnt 'em to oblige the Russians and the Prussians, and you don't expect the Russians and the Prussians to be grateful to you. I've seen a good deal of the world, Colonel Smith, and I look into things for myself, framing my own judgments, which are mostly correct."

The Colonel was slightly thrown out in his calculation. But he resolved to try once more if he could not quell or dazzle Mr. Higgins in another way. "Sir," said he, assuming a military attitude and inflating his chest, "when you talk to me of knowing the world, you talk to a man who has had an experience probably unmatched in Europe. I have been intimate with crowned heads, and have shared my rations with the humble conscript on the battle field. Princes and Hospodars have been my comrades; and I know the private history of every great family on the Continent."

"Ah! Not a very respectable lot, I'm afraid," returned Mr. Higgins, shaking his head. "However, it's our duty to make allowances, and to judge 'em according to their bringing up."

Then the Colonel relinquished all hope of overwhelming this thick-skulled Briton by the brilliancy of his boasts, and said to himself that against stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain.

"No, no," pursued Mr. Higgins, perceiving an opening to introduce the topic he had at heart. "It ain't fair to judge 'em otherwise than according to their bringing up. Now, with respect to foreigners;—I always say that we must not expect foreigners to look at things the same as we do. As to marrying, now, foreigners have very different views from ourselves."

The Colonel opened his ears, and half closed his twinkling eyes, and wondered very much what was coming next. But he merely made a silent gesture of assent.

"I sent for you, Colonel Smith, to talk to you about a matter of a private nature."

"And I did not hesitate for an instant to come to you, although I will not conceal from you that I have postponed business of a rather lucrative nature to attend your summons."

"Ay, ay; we'll put all that right. I don't mean to take up your time without remunerating you for it."

The Colonel thought this sounded promising, and brightened up immediately. "My dear, my revered sir," he said; "I am a poor man,—a poor soldier. Why should I be ashamed to own it? In the words of the great Napoleon I may say, '*Tout est perdu fors l'honneur*;' all is lost save honour,—save honour."

"Did he say that?"

"Certainly. It was,—if my memory serves me—immediately after the celebrated Battle of Waterloo."

"Then it was as big a lie as ever he told in his life. However, we'll stick to our business, and never mind Bonyparty. You're a great friend, I am told, of Captain Marsy?"

The Colonel declared himself to be Masi's dearest and most intimate friend. He had advised Masi on many points of importance; had guided him by the light of his experience. If Masi would always have listened to him, things would have gone better with Masi.

"Then, since you're so deep in his confidence," said Mr. Higgins, "no doubt you've heard talk of his marrying a young lady—my great-niece, in fact."

The Colonel had not heard a word of it until that moment; but he did not choose to confess so. And in order not to compromise himself, he put on a mysterious look, and nodded slowly and emphatically several times without speaking. Then Mr. Higgins in a few plain words told him that the young lady's family disapproved of the marriage, and that she would not have a penny if she married against her uncle's will; moreover, that Captain Masi had been told as much, and nevertheless seemed inclined to persist.

"I'm astonished!" said the Colonel. As indeed he was. "And the lady's sentiments?" he inquired, after a short pause, with a cunning look.

"We need not discuss the lady's sentiments. The lady considers herself bound by her promise, that's all we need consider. Now I want Captain Marsy to give her her promise back."

"Aha!" The Colonel began to scent a paying job for himself out of this business. "But how could we demand such a sacrifice from our dear Masi? I put it to you, my most honoured sir—how could we? Especially as he, perhaps, hopes that you—with your noble and affectionate nature—would be melted by the voice of True Love, to the extent of a modest *dol*—a marriage portion—humpf?"

"You've travelled a good deal, Colonel Smith," returned Mr. Higgins, slowly, "but I daresay you've never been in Dozebury. If you knew Dozebury folks, you'd understand that when Joshua Higgins says a thing he means it." The way in which the tight straight lips closed after this speech was more convincing than the words themselves.

"Then," said the Colonel, rubbing his hands over his scrub of cropped grey hair, "I don't quite see a way out of this sad—this truly affecting position."

"The way out of it that I have thought of, is this," answered Mr. Higgins. "Captain Marsy is in want of money. His business affairs are in a bad way, and if he marries a young woman without a farthing, that won't mend them. I'm willing to advance Captain Marsy a sum of money down in hard cash, if he will give me an undertaking in writing to relinquish all claim to marry my niece."

The Colonel stared at him eagerly. "And have you mentioned this to Masi?" he asked.

"No, I have not. I sent for you with the idea of getting you to mention it to him. I thought he might feel a little awkward in talking it over with me; and that it would be best to employ a third party who had no personal feeling in the matter."

The Colonel got up, seized Mr. Higgins's hands, shook them enthusiastically, and began to walk about the room in an excited way. "The thought does you honour, my dear sir! It is a thought of striking delicacy, worthy of your exalted character. And if there is a man on earth who can carry the thing through, it is I. I have a hold on Masi. He trusts me, he respects me. But it will not be an easy task even for me. There will be frightful wear and tear of the nervous system, my very dear and venerated sir!"

"You'll be doing a good work for your friend if you can persuade him. It will be far the best arrangement for his interests."

"That thought will chiefly sustain me in the arduous task;—that is to say, if I am able to undertake it. My pecuniary circumstances render a prolonged stay in Rome very difficult for me at this moment. In fact, when your note reached me I had made all my arrangements for starting for Bosnia the day after to-morrow. I have a rather pressing affair there."

Mr. Higgins thought this difficulty could be got over. And then they came to the terms of the bargain. Colonel Smith-Müller's pretensions were at first very extravagant. But after some haggling he brought them down to a sum which Mr. Higgins consented to give.

"If I were a rich grocer, instead of a poor devil of a soldier who has fought and bled on the field," said he, a little ruffled by Mr. Higgins's unexpected toughness at a bargain, "I would not receive a *centime* in such a cause. There are services that cannot be paid for. But expenses out of pocket—prolonged sojourn in Rome,

loss of money owing to my absence from Bosnia—these, my honest poverty compel me to accept."

"Well, you do your best, and you'll be paid fair and full," said Mr. Higgins, perfectly unmoved by this flourish.

"We must proceed cautiously," returned the other. "Masi is as proud as Lucifer. I shall go heart and soul into your mission, believe me. And I'm perhaps the only man existing, who is capable of carrying it through!"

Nevertheless, as he walked away from the boarding-house the Colonel did not clearly see his way to success. Of course a man who understood his own interests would jump at the offer. But Masi was utterly wrongheaded on so many points. The idea of his wanting to marry a penniless girl was in itself, under all the circumstances, sheer stark madness! And the sudden swinging back to his infatuation for the Guarini was the most idiotic, romantic folly! No; the task would not be easy. But in one way or another the Colonel believed he should be able to gain a good deal of money for himself out of it. "And once I have a thousand francs in hand," thought he, "I'll be off. I won't stay here. The atmosphere is getting unwholesome. It isn't worth while to run any risks for the chance of screwing anything out of that white-faced dog, Ciccio Nasoni, or from the pious Don Giovanni, his father. If that accused woman hadn't recognised me, I might still have had a good game to play here, but as it is—what's that?" He stopped with a great start. A man had brushed past him suddenly. He must have come out of a doorway, for no footsteps had been audible. "Ha! By—!" muttered the Colonel, as he wiped his face, on which the perspiration had started out, "my nerve isn't what it used to be."

The man, evidently a stranger, went along the street before him, looking up at the numbers on the doorways by the dim light. He failed, apparently, to find the house he wanted. Perhaps he had mistaken the street; for presently he turned back and faced the Colonel, looking at him for a moment as they passed each other under a street lamp. "I beg your pardon," he said, stopping, and speaking in Italian, with the accent of one of the northern provinces, "could you direct me to the Via delle Botteghe Oscure? I'm a stranger, and have missed my way."

The Colonel directed him in a few words, and the other man, slightly touching his hat, went on his way.

"Ha!" said the Colonel to himself, "I don't know you. Never saw you in my life before!" He had an extraordinarily accurate and retentive memory for faces, which had often stood him in good stead. "No, no; I don't know you. But my nerve has gone to the devil. That start made me shake like an old crone with the palsy." And he growled and swore savagely under his breath. And before he proceeded far on his way, he stopped at a liquor shop and swallowed a dram. As he raised the glass to his lips his hand shook. And again he muttered a curse. "I must get out of this place, *coûte qui coûte*, or the black terror will get hold of me as it did in Varna. I'll settle this business of the old fool of an Englishman, and be off. My nerve—my nerve is gone to the devil!"

(To be continued)



MR. HAWLEY SMART'S reputation is of course based upon his sporting novels. His "At Fault" (3 vols.: Chapman and Hall) is not a sporting novel; but we nevertheless unhesitatingly rank it above its more characteristic predecessors. To any really high place in fiction it does not pretend, but it is an excellent example of the good old-fashioned sort of romance which depends for its entire interest upon a murder and a detective. It belongs to Miss Braddon's earlier style, both in conception and in excellence of construction. The most satiated of novel readers cannot avoid feeling interest in the murder and in the identity of the unfortunate Mr. Foxborough, and the interest is only heightened by Mr. Smart's skill in so contriving the development of his plot that the same reader shall have the pleasure of guessing at the nature of the mystery without being disappointed when it is formally solved. The enjoyment obtained from "At Fault" is anything but intellectual, but is genuine, and is unspoiled by the affectation of superior cleverness or profundity. It is a pity, however, that though sport has no leading place in the romance, the trail of the sporting novelist should be over it all. A sporting novelist cannot bring himself to write, straightforwardly, a tailor, a club, a husband, or a duke's eldest son. He must, by the law of his nature, speak of a monachal caravanserai, a sartorial potentate, a liege lord, and the eldest scion of a ducal family. He must also write "quoth" instead of "said," and so forth, out of some fancy that such affectations convey the impression of humour or learning. Still "At Fault" is a good story, and even a real work of art in its way. Mr. Smart's great detective is, no doubt, a bit of a blockhead, and his notions of a criminal trial are queer, but, as in the case of his English, there is an easy dash about both policemen and lawyers that is safe to carry them triumphantly over anything in the shape of criticism. After all, the purpose of a novel like this is to please the absolutely uncritical, in whose ranks we are quite satisfied to place ourselves on this occasion.

"Wilfred's Widow," a novel, by the author of "Mrs. Jerminham's Journal" (2 vols.: Bentley and Son), is a slighter work, but no less amusing and interesting in its very different way. The plot depends upon a mystery, but it is a very open one, and belongs to the world of comedy. The appearance in the midst of an amiable and credulous family of an adventuress, personating the supposed widow of a dead eldest son, affords admirable material for a variety of more or less humorous situations, and there is even pathos of a sort in the determination of Wilfred's sorrowing relations to be imposed upon, in spite of all Silvia's unavoidable blunders. This Silvia, the adventuress in question, has some pretensions to be considered a fresh and even original study of possible character, with her impudence and her beauty, her vulgarity and her charm. There is also a great deal of human nature in the difficulty which the heroine finds in grieving for her dead brother quite as much as she thinks her duty to his memory and his relationship demands. On the whole, "Wilfred's Widow" is not only above the average of fiction—which is not saying much—but has many special qualities, such as those already mentioned, that entitles it to positive commendation. Its weakness consists in a certain thinness of motive, and in its disappointing conclusion. Something more should have been done with Silvia than merely to make her an impostor who simply disappears as soon as her untenable fraud is exposed. It is not difficult to imagine a story in which her cleverness might have been crowned with some touch of unexpected greatness—but then such a conception as this would require a stronger pen altogether than belongs to the hand which wrote "Mrs. Jerminham's Journal." The story, as it stands, is a good one, and it is an additional merit to suggest additional capabilities in the plot, even though want of power has obliged the author to leave them unused. The novel is an amusing little comedy, and only just fails to be something still better.

Translations of Russian fiction are rare in English—unfortunately, because Russian fiction, at any rate in such hands as those of Tourguénief, combines the best qualities of French and English, besides possessing a distinct flavour of its own. "The Captain's Daughter" of Poushkin, translated by Madame Jean Igelström and

Mrs. Percy Easton (1 vol.: City of London Publishing Company), is not a very important contribution to such slight store of Russian fiction as we possess, but it is something to welcome, and is not ill-chosen. Indeed it has a certain importance, slight as it is, because nothing of any consequence is now likely to be added to the dramatisation of Russian life in its older and more characteristic form. "The Russian Byron," as Poushkin has been called, shows himself in this story to belong to the last century in Russia something of the relation of Scott to the same period in his own country—he was not born too late to have all its traditions by heart, while these were far enough back to have become poeticised in his mind. Few readers, in all probability, have heard of the rebellion of the false Emperor Pugatchoff against Catherine II., and the tale of "The Captain's Daughter" will therefore introduce them to one of the strangest chapters of romantic history, with quite sufficient human interest, though of a very familiar kind, to excite and maintain their sympathies. It is noticeable moreover that Poushkin, though writing nearly fifty years ago, does not speak of the spirit that has now culminated in Nihilism as if it were any new thing. Nothing so much reveals the nature of a nation so much as its fiction: and we trust that the translators of "The Captain's Daughter" will continue in this direction the work which they have, with fair success, begun. The translation might easily have been improved, but want of practice seems chiefly responsible for its literary shortcomings.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

FOR many years there has been loudly expressed dissatisfaction with our laws relating to patents. The fees have been so heavy that we may assume that many would-be patentees have been driven away, and have kept to themselves ideas which might possibly have been of immense benefit to the country at large. There is little doubt but that the opposite state of things which has prevailed in America, where the payment of a small fee will give protection to an inventor for a number of years, has had much to do with the production of those numberless useful and clever "notions" which never seem to emanate from the English brain, but which find a ready sale in England. The Government Patent Bill just introduced will remove many of the old grievances, and will give immense stimulus to invention in this country. The total payment for protection for the full period of fourteen years will now be 154*l.*, and although this sum is only a few pounds less than that formerly payable, the contributions from the inventor's pocket are made more easy for him. Thus a 1*l.* stamp will give full protection for nine months, at the end of which time another 3*l.* will render him secure up to the end of the fourth year. Then comes a heavy pull upon him in the shape of a demand for a 50*l.* stamp to carry him to the seventh year, when the remaining 100*l.* has to be paid to protect his invention up to the full period of fourteen years. We venture to think that the provisions of this Bill might be improved by spreading the latter heavy payments over a term of years, and for the last few years these payments might be annually increased, for it may be presumed that if the patentee desires protection for the full period he is justified by success in doing so, and he can well afford to pay for it. On the other hand a poor inventor who has been struggling through the first few years may have hopes of success when he is suddenly vanquished by a demand for payment of 50*l.* There are other points in this Bill which are open to objection, and many of them will no doubt be remedied in Committee.

Mr. Trueman Wood, the energetic Secretary of the Society of Arts, recently read a paper before the South London Photographic Society describing how, by means of the electric light, a couple of mirrors, and a camera, the vocal organs have been photographed. Many of these curious pictures were thrown upon a screen by means of a lantern, and showed the changes which occur during the singing of different notes by the person photographed. Our contemporary, the *Photographic News*, in commenting upon these pictures, suggests the possibility of a novelty in the shape of an album filled with the portraits of our celebrated songsters, and accompanied by photographs of the mechanism whereby they charm our ears. But a formidable difficulty is pointed out in the case of *sopranos*—that of keeping the tongue still whilst the picture is secured.

The technical manager of Nobel's Explosives Company—Mr. G. M. Roberts, F.C.S.—has done good service in endeavouring to allay public excitement as to the horrors of dynamite. He points out the exaggerated ideas regarding the power of that explosive which recent events have tended to ventilate and multiply. He tells us that the power exerted by an explosion on surrounding objects is in the inverse ratio of the cube of the distance from the point of explosion. If therefore an explosion exert a certain force at a distance of one foot, at 100 feet the effect will be reduced one million times. In other words these terrible explosives are intensely local in their power for harm, and although many windows may be smashed at some distance away by the concussion of the air, no serious harm can be wrought except close to the point of explosion. As an instance of this localised action Mr. Roberts says:—"I have often, by way of experiment, exploded a pound of dynamite suspended from the end of a fishing rod by a string about six feet long, holding the rod in my hand the while. As there was no solid matter to project I received no injury, and the end of the fishing rod was not even scratched. About three feet of the string at the end of the rod was always left uninjured."

A curious phenomenon with regard to these explosives is seen in the circumstance that their power is greatly dependent upon the way in which they are ignited. If a flame be applied, they respond by burning away, not explosively, but as a flame. If, on the other hand, a detonator be used to prime them, they explode with fearful violence. It was probably due to the use of some fuse which did not detonate that the recent attempt on the *Times* office happily failed.

The buildings for the International Fisheries Exhibition, which is to open on the 12th of May, cover an area equal to that occupied by the Great Exhibition of 1851. These buildings cover the site of the Horticultural Gardens, and are fast approaching completion. One part of the British Section consists of a handsome hall stretching from the main entrance in Prince's Gate to Queen's Gate. The roof of this hall is held up by wooden arches of great span, and the tie-pieces which connect them with the roof form ornamental points on each arch thirteen in number. Each point is to be furnished with an incandescent Swan lamp, so that at night the place will be studded with brilliant stars. This installation of the incandescent system will probably be the finest display that has been yet seen.

A way of abstracting ammonia and other chemicals from the smouldering heaps of waste at collieries has been successfully demonstrated by Mr. Jameson, of Forest Hall, Staffordshire. By sinking pipes into the fiery mass, and connecting them with a fan blast and proper receivers, he has been able to extract several casks of liquor rich in the chemicals usually obtained from gas works.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts Dr. Hopkinson gave some interesting particulars regarding the electrical railway now in course of construction under the direction of Dr. Siemens at Portrush, Ireland. The line runs from Portrush, the terminus of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, to Bush Mills—a total distance of six miles. The line has a gauge of three feet only, and the gradients are, some of them, exceedingly steep. About one mile from the Bush Mills is a waterfall with a head of twenty-four feet. This always has an abundant supply of water. Turbines are now being erected here, so that the water power can be utilised in working the stationary dynamo machines to feed the railway. When

the plant is complete we shall soon have some information as to cost of working. Many persons will watch this experiment with much interest, and the result should show, considering the advantage represented by the water power available, a distinct saving as against steam.

A new fire-damp indicator, the invention of M. Libin, of Gand, has been tried lately at the Chesterfield Gas Works. It consists of a porous vessel, closed at its mouth with a membrane. Against this membrane rests a metallic spring in connection with one pole of an electric battery. Just above this spring is an adjustable screw in connection with the other pole of the battery. The light gas of which fire-damp is composed is absorbed by the porous vessel, and its contents swell out the membrane and cause electrical contact. By this means a bell can be made to ring, or some other warning signal can be given. It is evident that if the various galleries of a mine were furnished with these indicators, the accumulation of gas in any particular part could be detected and remedied by ventilation before actual danger arose.

The demand that children shall learn a great deal more at school than did their parents before them is, considering the vast increase of knowledge, and consequent foundation of new fields of study, both natural and rational. But there can be always too much of a good thing, and the general desire of both teachers and parents to produce clever children often leads to a manhood which is neither clever nor healthful. The brain is not the only organ that suffers, for other bodily ailments are often promoted or confirmed. Professor Pfüger has lately called attention to the terrible fact that 45,000 children lately examined in Germany were found to be suffering from defective vision. In one gymnasium every boy had bad eyesight. The causes are traceable to badly-lighted schoolrooms, ill-contrived desks and forms, and, worst of all, to insufficient time appropriated to relaxation. The Government of Wurtemberg were so much impressed with the importance of the subject that they some time ago appointed a commission of investigation, consisting of three physicians and three schoolmasters. They reported, among other things, that in the schools they visited 20 per cent. of the boys and 30 to 40 per cent. of the girls had curvature of the spine, solely induced by the inclination of their bodies at writing desks of bad construction, the percentage being greater with the sex not accustomed to violent counteracting exercise. The sight, they reported, was also affected by straining the eyes too close to the book, a difficulty which would also be obviated by properly constructed furniture. As among wild races bad eyesight is almost unknown—except where local influences cause chronic ophthalmia—these ailments are clearly the result of civilisation. Professor Pfüger indicates how in our schools at least such influences can be controlled.

T. C. H.



MESSRS. R. COCKS AND CO.—Two very bright and pleasing songs, music by Alfred J. Caldicott, are: "Diamond cut Diamond," the quaint and piquant words by Edward Oxenford, compass from C below the lines to F on the fifth line; and "Two Young People," a meet companion for the above, words by Frederick Langbridge. Both these songs are well adapted for musical readings, especially in response to an encore for so pathetic and touching a song as "Asleep," a beautiful poem by "L. E. L.," charmingly set to music by Mrs. Wood, which will surely bring tears to the eyes of all parents and tender-hearted people.—"Hush" is a graceful and flowing melody, which should be played in the twilight, and therefore learnt by heart; it is one of Etienne Claudet's most successful compositions.—"St. Eustache" is a musically arrangement for the pianoforte by Carl Mahler, abridged from L. Wely's Second Grand Offertoire for the Organ, a piece which will surely make its mark.

MESSRS. DUNCAN DAVISON AND CO.—Five songs by H. C. Hiller will prove very useful for the drawing room. "Hearts" is pretty and singable for a mezzo-soprano.—"A Lock of Hair" is a pathetic ballad, set with taste. "Love and Barter" is a narrative song with a piquant refrain in six-eight time. Of the same merry type are "Dan Cupid" and "Logic," they are all well suited for encore songs.—"Hide and Seek," written and composed by Claxson Bellamy and George Asch, published in F and D, deserves to become very popular.—"A song which will surely win general favour is "In the Sweet Spring Time," words by Allis Gower, music by W. F. Glover, of medium compass.—"Once more comes a really good patriotic song, words by Carleon, music by Hugh Clendon, entitled "Grasp the Flag," with the orthodox unison chorus; the theme is becoming tedious from too much repetition.—"False and True," written and composed by Orlando Wright and W. Spark, Mus. Doc., may be sung by a treble or a tenor, and will give pleasure to a drawing-room audience.—"Of the same type, but suitable for a light tenor, is "Flowers of Memory," the dainty words by J. Weston, the music by Herbert Reeves.—"Four very graceful songs, with Italian words, styled collectively, "Brezze Sorrentine," are, No. 1, "Barcarola," for a sweet-voiced tenor; No. 2, for the same voice, "Serenata;" No. 3, "La Ninfia e la Rosa," words by Cav. Sanguinetti; and No. 4, "La Mammola," words by Eugene Caimi. The charming music for the four is by G. Gariboldi.—"A song which must be well studied, and will repay the trouble of learning it, is Longfellow's translation of Heine's sweet love poem, "The Sea Hath Its Pearls," admirably set to music by Ida Walter.—"Danse de Savoyard," by George Asch, is easy and sparkling, fit for a moderately advanced child who can stretch an octave.—"By the above composer is "Feuilles Mortes," a fairly good *rêverie*, but not so original and taking as the first-named piece.—"Two remarkably good marches are respectively "March of William the Conqueror," by Brownlow Baker, fairly easy, and the time well marked, and "The Wolseley March," by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, more difficult, but well written and spirited.—"Gavotte du Roi," by Gerard Coventry, is good, albeit it bears a strong family likeness to others of its kind and kin.—"The Streamlet," by Lillie Albrecht, is a smoothly written and flowing melody, very fittingly named.—"Although somewhat wanting in originality, "Polka in C," by Bentayoux, will please many who care for a tuneful melody which they have heard the like of before.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"Ave Maria," by Sidney Smith, organist of the Servite Church, South Kensington, is a simple but devotional setting of this beautiful prayer; it is of medium compass and difficulty (Messrs. Burn and Oates).—"A chorus and quartette from the same pen, entitled "Hurrah for St. George and Merry England," is quite up to the mark of excellence needful for a large choir, to which it will prove very acceptable (Messrs. Pitman and Sons).—"Very pathetic words by George H. Ryan, set to a pretty and flowing melody by Dr. John d'Esté, M.A., are united in "Angels On Your Silvery Wings" (Alphonse Bertini).—"A truly jovial hunting song for after dinner when the diners have had a good run, is "Brow, Bay, and Tray," written and composed by Whyte Melville and Montague Sharp (J. Rose).—"Midsummer Idylls," for the pianoforte, by Farley Newman, are nine charming compositions, which deserve to be learnt by heart (City Music Publishing Company).—"There is nothing new in "The Silver Wedding Waltzes," the like of which we have often heard before, but the time is well marked; they are by Wilfred Bowley (Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.).



No one can possibly be better qualified to write a work on meteorology than Mr. Robert H. Scott, the able secretary to the Meteorological Office, and it may be said with perfect fairness that in the book before us he has produced the first comprehensive elementary text-book on the science of weather-lore since Drew's work in 1855. "Elementary Meteorology" forms one of the "International Scientific Series," published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. Mr. Scott in his preface lays but little claim to originality, but those who have followed his work, and have read his "Instructions in the Use of Meteorological Instruments" and his "Storm Warnings"—books which ought to be on every meteorologist's shelf—can testify how little cause there is for the author to be so modest. The book appeals both to the scientific and to the popular mind, the unlearned reader is instructed in the very rudiments, from the Greek nomenclature of the Science to the construction of a Six's thermometer or an aneroid barometer; while there are few experts who will not learn something in the pages relating to the laws of storms, the distribution of temperature, climate, and electrical phenomena—the last-named we especially recommend to the study of all readers just now. Mr. Scott is to be especially praised for the clearness and lucidity with which he sets forth much which in less skilful hands would be dry and obscure, and in this he resembles Professor Tyndall, a plagiarism of style which many other of our scientific writers would do well to adopt. Take, for instance, the chapters on the Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, and on the Prevailing Winds—than which a clearer statement of the laws of Atmospheric Nature could scarcely be desired. The book is fairly well illustrated, but it would have perhaps been useful to the general public to have given a few more explanatory diagrams, and to have reproduced those splendid cloud pictures which are published in Mr. Scott's above-mentioned treatise on Meteorological Instruments. The work is certainly most opportune at a moment when weather-lore is rising from an unwritten record of mixed superstition and experience to the rank of a science of which even practised meteorologists have yet much to learn.

We welcome two elementary French works from M. Albert Barrère, the Professor of French at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich—a "Précis of Comparative French Grammar and Idioms," drawn up with a special view of assisting students in examination, and a handy little guide to Gallic literature, "Les Ecrivains Français" (Hachette and Co.). Of the former work we may say that as far as we are able to judge it is a carefully compiled grammar, setting forth the idiomatic character of the language in an essentially clear and concise manner—just the work for a student who is anxious to learn something more than the ordinary routine text-book will teach him, and one, moreover, which will assist him very materially in speaking and reading the French of everyday life. In his work on French writers, also, M. Barrère has given an admirable little preliminary sketch of the origin and progress of the French language, following on with a graphic history of French literature from the "Roman de la Rose" downwards—a brief description being given of the life, character, and works of every author of note down to Voltaire. Thus, while there is a capital account of such stars of the first magnitude as Rabelais, Pascal, Corneille, Racine, Molière, and Le Sage, the minor planets are by no means forgotten, and we are glad to see that a brief chapter is devoted to that inimitable poet, but graceless *vaurien*, Villon. The book will not only be read with interest by students of the language, but forms an Encyclopædia in miniature of Gallic literature.

We have received the third of the series of four "History Readers" published by Messrs. Marcus Ward, and edited by Mr. J. G. Hefford. This portion treats of "Middle England"—of the Houses of Plantagenet and Tudor, of the highly interesting period between 1154 and 1603, when the death of Good Queen Bess may be said to have closed what might be called the mediæval era of our history. This book is as well written and as methodically compiled as its predecessors, and, with its illustrations, is well fitted to attract and interest the young attention without inflicting that weariness which so many historical primers are wont to engender. We must add that these volumes have been especially prepared with a view to meet the requirements of the new Educational Code.

Messrs. Lockwood and Co. have also sent us the eleventh edition of Mr. L. C. Ragonot's "Symbolic French and English Vocabulary," a most useful appendage to the ordinary French dictionary. The chief characteristic of the work is to represent by illustrations series of objects related to each other. Thus, the picture of a farmyard is given, with the French names and their English equivalents to all the out-buildings and appurtenances, while another shows a ship with all the rigging thus bi-lingually named. In one plate numerous musical instruments are gathered together; in another is shown various architectural styles—in a third a suite of furniture—in a fourth a set of tools. Altogether there are some 850 illustrations.

Despite the efforts of a few solitary and scattered workers, the rich treasures of Scandinavian literature may be said to be practically unknown to the English. What do we know here of Björnson (though many of his works have been translated), of Ibsen, of Vergeland, of Welhaven, of Oehlenschläger, of Holberg, the greatest of them all, to choose but a few names from the recent and ancient writers of note? With Hans Christian Andersen we are, indeed, well acquainted. But who is Andersen! Graceful as his work is, to compare him with any real modern master of Scandinavian literature would be (to take an example from the literature of another country) like comparing Longfellow to Emerson. The one is the poet of all that is easy and obvious in life; the other an original thinker, showing men things they never saw before. The English ignorance of Scandinavian literature being what it is, we welcome, with all the warmth it deserves, Miss Henrietta Frances Lord's excellent translation of Henrik Ibsen's play, "Nora" (Griffith and Farran). This is but the second of Ibsen's many works which has as yet been translated into English. Neither is "Nora" (or "A Doll's House," as the title is in the original) among Ibsen's finest works. As a piece of art it must rank distinctly below "Peer Gynt," "Brand," and "Emperor and Galilean." Yet we venture to say that those who make their first acquaintance with Ibsen through Miss Lord's translation of "Nora" will feel that they have met a new writer, one whose words are worthy of all attention, and they will eagerly desire a better knowledge of so original a mind. In her excellent introduction Miss Lord gives an analysis of the play which is full of sympathetic and discriminating criticism, and to that the reader must be referred. It must be enough to say here that "Nora" deals with the great question of marriage, which is treated from an original and striking point of view. The idea in "Nora" is that marriage, to be true and useful must allow for the full expansion of two individualities, the man's and the woman's; and, in the play, what might have been a happy home goes tragically to pieces before our eyes because the husband had taken an unnatural view of marriage, what Miss Lord calls the Oriental view. We believe that the English public would willingly know more of Ibsen and his work. Scandinavian literature needs its interpreter now, as German literature needed its interpreter when Carlyle came forward to fill the post in the early part of this century.

An English translation has now been published of that remark-

able work "Underground Russia: Revolutionary Profiles and Sketches from Life," by Stepniak (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The book was reviewed at length in these columns when it was published last year in the Italian edition. It is only necessary to say now that the translation is very well executed, and that those who want to gain authentic knowledge of what the revolutionary movement in Russia really is will learn more from this volume than from any other that has been written on the same subject. Peter Lavroff contributes a somewhat disappointing preface to this edition.—Under the title of "The War in Egypt" (George Routledge and Sons), Mr. Richard Simkin publishes a volume of illustrations and letterpress—the latter reprinted from *The Times*—descriptive of the recent military operations on the Nile.—"Debrett's Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1883," compiled by R. H. Mair, LL.D. (Dean and Son), has just been published. Its information is varied and complete, and includes the most recent Parliamentary events.—"Practical Canoeing," by "Tiphys" (Norrie and Wilson), is an excellent little book. Even for those who have never enjoyed the pastime it is pleasant reading, and for canoeists, even if they are experienced hands, it will be of much interest and use.—Mr. L. Upcott Gill sends us "The Amateurs' Aviary of Foreign Birds," by W. T. Greene. The birds are arranged in alphabetical order, and the book contains a number of illustrations.

"Nights at the Play," by Dutton Cook (2 vols.: Chatto and Windus).—Mr. Cook has for the last fifteen years been recognised as a highly accomplished and very judicious theatrical critic, and his notices of new plays which have appeared, first in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and latterly in the *World*, have always commanded respectful attention from readers interested in the drama. In an age of many books one does not usually look too favourably on reprints, especially of newspaper reviews, but Mr. Cook writes so carefully, and at the same time so honestly, that these fugitive pieces of his well deserved gathering together. Some Geneste of the future, when he comes to write the history of the English stage during the closing years of the nineteenth century, will gratefully acknowledge Mr. Cook's labours; but besides this, there are numbers of people to whom the perusal of these little essays will be a delightful occupation. They will have their memories refreshed, and will see plays acted as it were over again while sitting cosily in their arm-chairs. There are in all a hundred and fifty-three notices in these two volumes, a number corresponding to that of the miraculous draught of fishes, and one asks with curiosity whether Mr. Cook has hauled up many fish of value in his critical net. Omitting such old masters as Shakespeare, Sheridan, Holcroft, and O'Keefe, whose works occupy a large space in the list, revivals having of late years become very fashionable, the absolutely new plays, we fear, make but a poor show, and most of the more important of these are more or less adapted from the French. We have above called Mr. Cook a "judicious" critic, and that he fully deserves this epithet is proved by the fact that subsequent public opinion has in almost every case ratified the judgment which he pronounced when the piece was first produced. The general impression conveyed by Mr. Cook's book, and corroborated by our own experience, is that modern actors and actresses are, as a rule, better than modern plays. Mr. Cook frequently says that an indifferent play was saved by capital acting; he never, to our knowledge, cites an instance of a good modern play ruined by inadequate representation.

"Victorian Year Book for 1881-2," by H. H. Hayter (John Ferres, Melbourne). The people of the colony of Victoria do not as yet number a million, nevertheless they and their doings are statistised with a fulness and elaboration which is perhaps unattained in any other country. Yet, just because perhaps of this elaboration, these annual volumes of Mr. Hayter's form very interesting reading for all persons who care for politics—we use the word in its true Aristotelian sense. We not only have the chronicles of Victoria itself, as set forth in its trade, finance, produce, public works, and vital statistics, but, under each of these heads, careful comparisons are made with other countries. We learn, for example, how Victoria stands as regards health, capacity for growing wheat, and cost of government (these are merely cited as examples) in comparison both with the other colonies of the Southern Hemisphere, and with Europe and America generally. Altogether, the progress of the colony, though slow of late years, and possibly hampered by a strictly protective tariff, has been satisfactory. Perhaps it is quite as well, after the excitement of the gold discoveries, that these antipodal colonies should jog on quietly for a while, and develop a national character of their own before again attracting a large immigration from Europe. The United States, while still British colonies, experienced a lull of immigration for about a century, say between 1688 and the close of the War of Independence, and it was during this period that the genuine "Melican man," to use John Chinaman's expression, as differentiated from any other race of men, came into existence.

"Organ-Cases and Organs of the Middle Ages and Renaissance," by A. G. Hill, B.A., F.S.A. (David Bogue, 3, St. Martin's Place).—The revival of Gothic architecture has naturally drawn much attention to church furniture, and any tolerably accomplished architect is now able to design a pulpit, font, or screen which is a fairly good imitation of mediæval work; but, for some reason or other, the organ-case seems to have been totally overlooked by the students of Ecclesiastical Art, and hence we see modern organs surrounded with wood-work which is barbarous in construction and thoroughly inartistic in design. Mr. Hill tells us that this arises chiefly from the fact that our architects and organ builders have never taken the trouble to become acquainted with those principles which govern the design of the many beautiful ancient examples. In order to show what those principles were, and how strictly they were adhered to by old architects, Mr. Hill illustrates his book with some forty photographic reproductions of careful drawings, made by himself, from the finest examples of organ-cases executed between the years 1390 and 1740. All these cases are interesting, and some of them perfectly magnificent specimens of architectural and artistic decoration. The most curious, on account of its antiquity, is that in a church at Sion, in Switzerland, which is supposed to date from about the year 1390. The most magnificent examples are the Gothic cases at Dortmund, Lubeck, Perpignan, and Jutfaas in Holland, and the Renaissance ones at Bois-le-Duc, Le Mans, Argentan, and Augsburg; the last-named is especially interesting from the fact that it is adorned with fine paintings from the hands of the elder Holbein and Burgkmeyer. The elegant case in the Church of the Madonna de la Scala at Siena was designed and decorated by Baldassarri Peruzzi. That at Constanza was built by a brother of Holbein, and Holbein himself executed paintings on the shutters of the case; that in the Church of St. Sebastiano at Venice possesses paintings by Paolo Veronese; and that of Sta. Maria della Passione, at Milan, by Carlo Urbino. All which serves to show the great attention which this article of church furniture received in bygone times, and what a fine field for artistic decoration is lost by the modern arrangement of the organ case. All the ancient examples have a cornice or canopy above the tops of the pipes, which is a most important feature; but in most modern cases the pipes run up above the cornice, giving that unfinished and ragged appearance which makes our modern organs such hideous objects to look upon. Mr. Hill's book is excellently printed, and will certainly form a most valuable addition to the library of the artist, architect, or archaeologist.

Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho Square, have published a very interesting photograph of the Queen and Royal Family at Osborne, taken by Mr. Jabez Hughes, and comprising twenty figures in a very naturally-arranged group.



FALL IN THE PRICE OF LAMB.—The Royal Edict seems already to have had some effect, as we hear of many cattle salesmen having had orders for lamb countermanded, while the demand for lamb at the shops of butchers has materially diminished. The wholesale price of lamb has fallen about 5s. a head, while in retail prices are about 3d. per pound lower than they usually are at this time of year.

THE BREEDING OF RABBITS for market should be profitable. In a given time the produce of saleable food, compared to its cost of production, is reckoned superior to mutton or beef. But hitherto rabbit farms have proved unremunerative, owing to the attacks of disease (from preventable causes), which is invited by the foul state in which the animals are kept. A correspondent of the *Field* now makes a suggestion, supported by a long experiment, to keep rabbit stock in wire hutches having wire floors. By this means they may be removed over a pasture, which they greatly fertilise, and in these they thrive and fatten successfully.—*Verbum sap.*

"UNEXHAUSTED IMPROVEMENTS," says Sir T. D. Acland, in writing to some of his constituents in North Devon, "have been the subject of resolutions" (he is speaking of the so-called Farmers' Alliance) "based on implied assumptions neither just nor consistent with sound policy. Agricultural improvements should be distinguished from the outlay necessary for good husbandry—a business which cannot be properly carried on without looking ahead at least two years. The security for regular outlay should be compulsory, but if a tenant is possessed of sufficient capital to make permanent, or what are called landlord's improvements, it may be taken as a general rule that he is capable of making his own terms by contract." In the same letter the shrewd old Whig member rather significantly adds, "It seems to be overlooked that in this densely-peopled island there are advancing claims on behalf of another class who desire that labour as well as capital should share in the development of the productive power of the land."

THE SHOW OF PRIMROSES on the Beaconsfield anniversary—many thousand bunches must have been sold in the City alone—suggests a query dear to the old school of political economists. And in this instance, at all events, we are disposed to agree that the demand may create the supply. Is there not room for an immense increase in the ordinary decorative and ornamental use of common flowers? Here as elsewhere numbers tell. It is not the Chateau Margaux of the wealthy connoisseur that makes up the millions derived from the Excise, but the constant consumption of cheaper stimulants by the masses of the people. It is already the fashion to make a profuse show of flowers at balls and in great houses, but the lower and middle classes of the great cities have still for the most part flowerless homes. If flowers were as cheap and as plentiful as they were on Primrose Day we fancy this would cease to be so. Florists hitherto have been content with a small "high-class" business, but the 19th of April has shown the way to a more extended and popular use of cut flowers.

LOCAL TAXATION.—The recent vote on local taxation is decidedly encouraging, for when a Government with a working majority of a hundred defeats a motion by sixteen only in a full House, it may be assumed that the matter is one upon which something of a general feeling is aroused. Most briefly stated, the position of the local taxation question is this, that many charges properly general to the community become charged exclusively to certain localities principally rural. This is unjust, but it means a Government accepting the odium of increased general taxes, and hence is by no means popular with any Administration. The town vote, moreover, is chiefly opposed to the country vote in this matter, and the towns at present have five-and-forty more votes than their population as compared with that of the rural districts entitles them to. A re-distribution of seats will probably give the advocates of a relief to local taxation a majority in any Parliament, whether its bias be Liberal or Conservative. When that time arrives the actual relief itself cannot be long delayed.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE appears to be spreading in Yorkshire, the number of animals freshly attacked during the past week exceeding two hundred. A debate in the House of Lords on the subject of the disease has only revealed the indisposition of the Government to stop live meat importations, so that the great agricultural deputation, which is to go up to the Ministry on the 8th of May, is not at all likely to elicit anything favourable to English farmers. The view of the Duke of Richmond, that in the long run prohibited importation of live cattle (meaning extirpated disease) would mean cheaper and not dearer meat, is one in which it seems hopeless to expect the present Government to concur.

BIRDS AND THE SEASON.—During the whole of the winter the thrushes were in full song, and early in January, lasting through February, the blackbird was merry, but with March both songsters became silent. The chaffinch, on the other hand, was not singing in January, but had begun by St. Valentine, and has not ceased since. It is one of the earliest, and as it is one of the surest heralds of the advancing season and the growing year. The missel thrush was heard in many coppices during March, but now the winter is over the cuckoo is with us, the swallows are returning, and the nightingale will soon be heard in the woods.

LAMBING this season has been attended by rather heavy losses, and no extraordinary prolificacy has marked the ewes. At the same time it can hardly be called a bad season except in a few unlucky counties, such as Lincolnshire, where abortion among the ewes has prevailed to a very curious and at the same time a very alarming extent. The open February and severe March cannot be wholly to blame, for similar weather has prevailed in districts where this loss has occurred but seldom. The Royal Society will be asked to send down a special commissioner to report on the matter, and the inquiry will probably be entrusted to Sir John Thorold and Mr. W. Frankish. The inquiry will be awaited with interest by all sheep breeders.

THE TWO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES have recently completed their Spring Session. At Cirencester the chief prizes have been given to Mr. Pelham Clinton, Mr. Walter Keess, Mr. C. A. Currey, Mr. B. Basu, and Mr. D. B. Allen in the order named. At Downton the examinations were satisfactory, and at both colleges good work is being done. The number of students, however, is much smaller than it should be, and the attempt to organise agriculture as a profession has not yet been extremely successful.

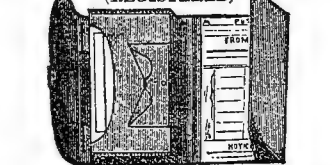
ENSILAGE should not only be a help to the farmer in paying rent, but it should help landlords by increasing rents. Neither farmer nor landlord is likely to derive benefit—to the exclusion of each other—from ensilage. It will now—so at least it is hoped with some confidence—pay farmers to cultivate inferior lands which hitherto they have neglected. And it follows that there will be found farmers to hire land previously unlettable. Squire, farmer, and labourer—the three profit-sharers of Lord Beaconsfield's axiom—should each benefit by the system of ensilage, for more work done means more hands needed to do it, and more crops grown means more men paid for reaping and storing them.

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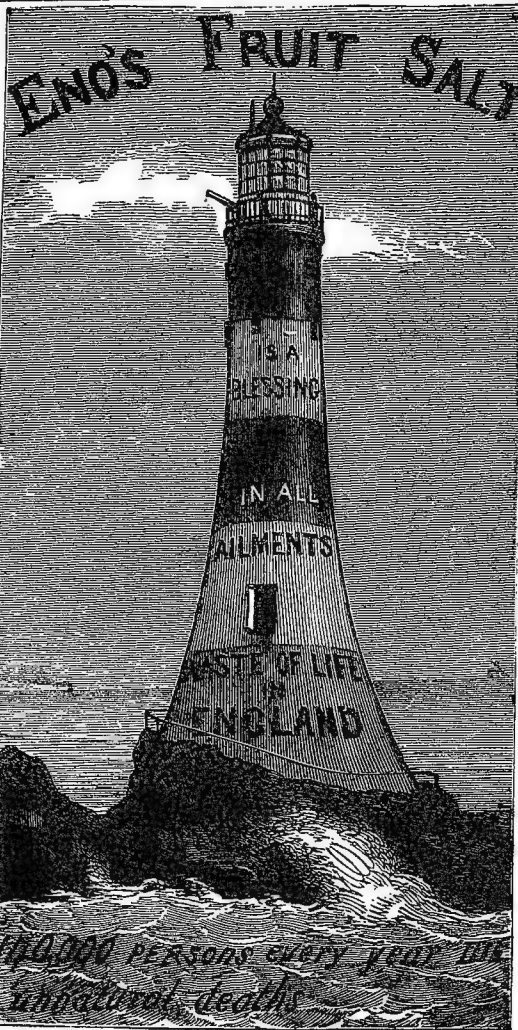
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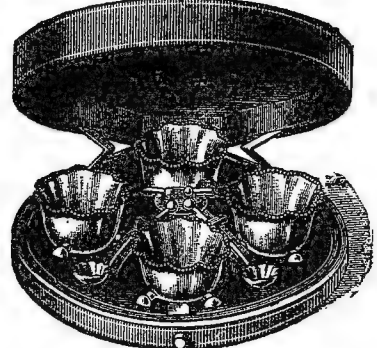
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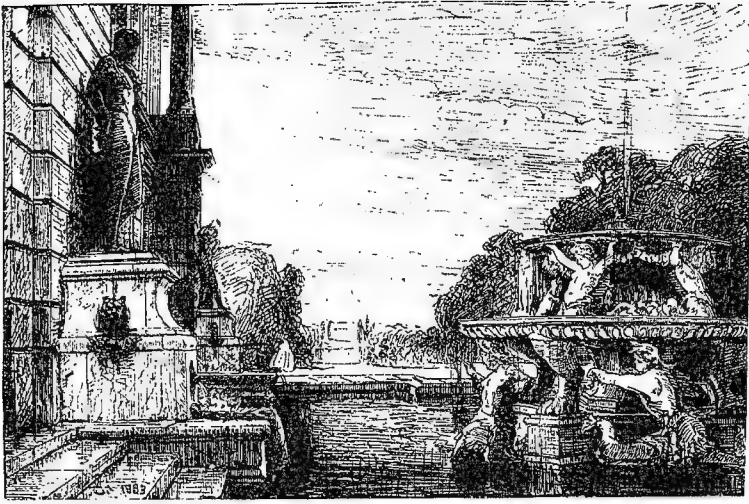
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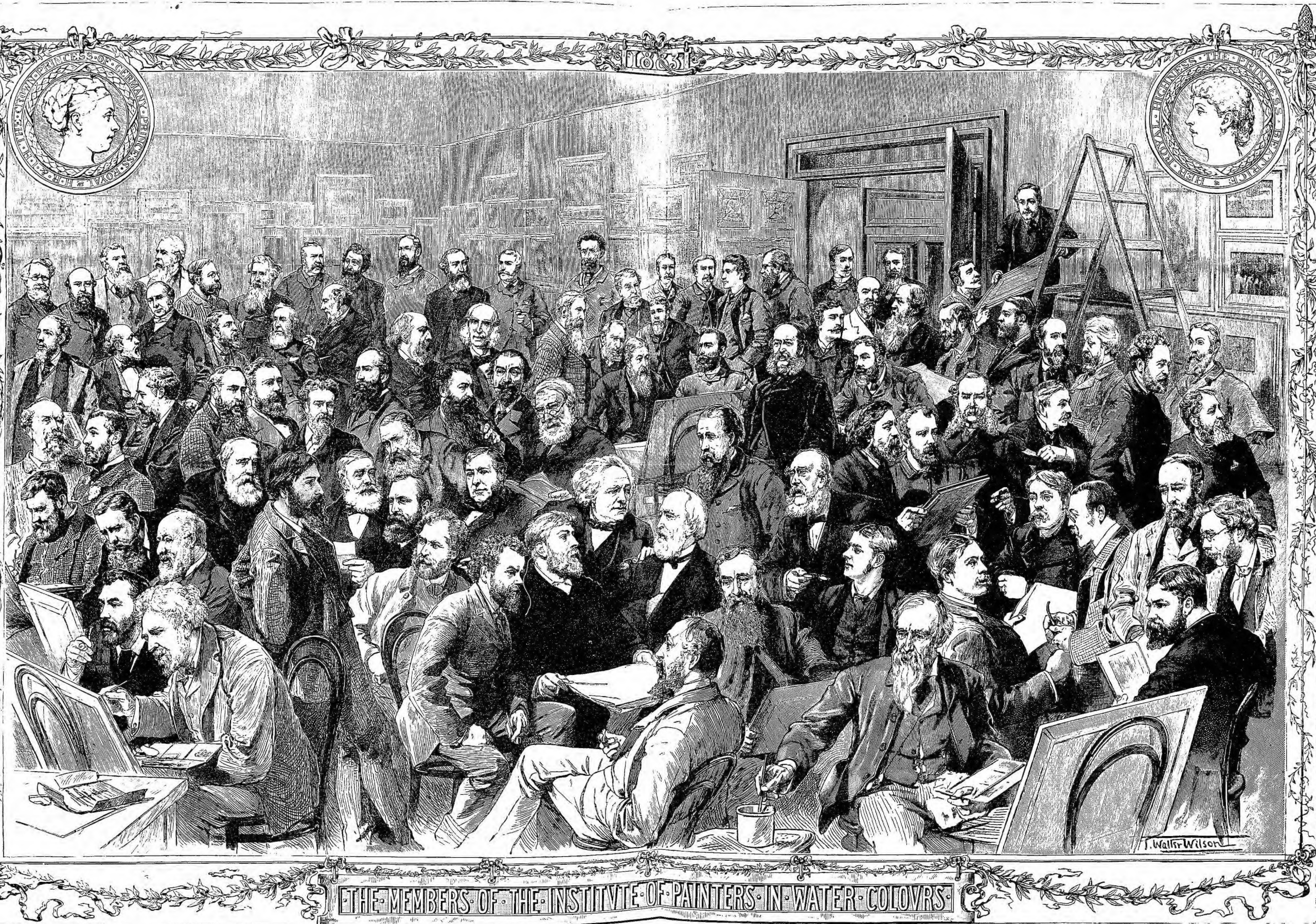


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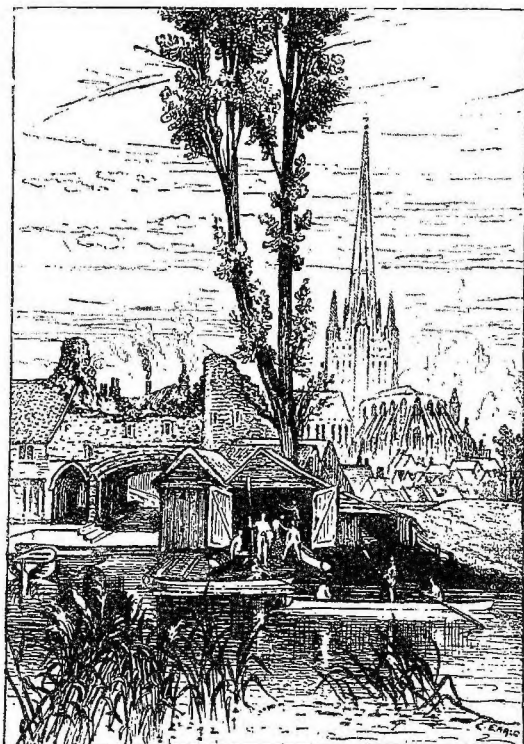
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